# PRESS SYLLABUS ON MORMONISM IN ILLINOIS

BY

CECIL A. SNIDER

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FOREWORD

The preparation of this syllabus required a four fold task; (1) the defining of the area of Mormon contact during the sojourn of the sect in Illinois; (2) the location of the press materials on Mormonism; (3) the collection and organism of the materials; and (4) the analysis of the materials in syllabus form.

The area of Mormon contact in Illinois was infinitely larger than the area of Mormon residence. The sect itself was a highly integrated group, though not in the same sense that other sectarian groups have been--of shutting the door to the rest of the world. The seat of Mormonism was located chiefly in Hancock County, Illinois, yet every county in the state possessed adherents to its faith. Outside the chief area of Mormonism, as well as within, the members of the sect made frequent contacts with the Gentile world. Many of these contacts were very insignificant, while others were dynamic in their consequences in the formation of impressions and ideas relative to the sect. This syllabus is written in an attempt to trace the origin, growth, and significance of these attitudes, in the newspapers of that period.

The area of Mormon contact, as outlined in this study, covers a territory of over 20,000 square miles. Its has as its base, the Mormon Holy City of Nauvoo, Illinois, located above the mouth of the Des Moines River on the Mississippi. It extends some 250 miles North and South of this point and 200 miles East and West. This area is not a fictitious one, but one arrived at by careful study, as well

GEORGE E. MAYCOCK

# A SYLLABUS ON MORMONISM IN ILLINOIS FROM THE ANGLE OF THE PRESS.

## Newspaper Source Materials

## 1838-1848

--Cecil A. Snider.

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as residence in the heart of the Old Mormon territory of Western Illinois for a period of four years. It was an area where the vital processes of human relations were taking place between two distinct groups of people--the Mormons and the Gentiles.

It is not to be presumed that this area includes all of the territory in which sentiments were formed in opposition to the Mormons, but one which is representative of the antagonism against the Mormons. The major points of contact are included, and comparatively nothing new would be found outside this area.

In arriving at the conclusions as to what should constitute the area of research, sources of general information were used, such as: Bancroft's Utah; Cannon's Life of Joseph Smith, the Prophet; Ferguson's Confusion of Tongues; Hyde's Mormonism: Its Leaders and Designs; Macay's Mormons or Latter-Day Saints; Smith's, History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; Gregg's Prophet of Palmyra.

The location of the materials proved to be an exceedingly difficult task, since it depended primarily on individual initiative in the absence of representative index as to the location of the source materials. Consequently, it was necessary to do a great deal of pioneering. Contrary to first impression, there are not many newspaper files for the period, in the area described above, but are found widely scattered. Correspondence was started to the newspapers, city and historical libraries in the various towns, as well as to individuals interested in historical lore. T is corre-

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pondence extended over a period of several months and gave splendid results. Almost without exception the courtesy extended by these organizations and individuals was indeed gratifying. In many cases, if the correspondence did not give immediate results, it would give a lead to materials elsewhere.

It should be mentioned here that Scott's Periodicals of Illinois, 1812-1874, was used in this study. While not always authentic, it was of invaluable aid in uncovering materials.

The collection of the materials proved by far the most difficult task of the project, due to their distribution. They were scattered from Des Moines, Iowa, in the Middle West to New York City and Worchester, Massachusetts in the East, in the hands of state, historical, university, and private libraries, as well as newspaper morgues, many of which were very difficult to secure. In many instances, only a few issues of a paper could be secured, while less frequently a single issue of half page could be found at one place. As a result it was necessary to travel thousands of miles to complete the project.

Many of the newspaper files were in such bad condition that it was only with a great deal of effort that these materials could be pieced together. It is an incredible fact, that some of the most important files are so badly mutilated and the print so faded, that it will only be a matter of a few years, until they are out of existence. The study, therefore, is one not merely important for its his-

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Many of the newspaper files were in such bad condition that it was only with a great deal of effort that [illegible] fact, that some of the most important files are so badly mutilated and the print so faded, that it will only be a matter of a few years, until they are out of existence. The study, therefore, is one not merely important for its ma-

torical significance, but for the preservation of the data as well.

The files contained in this collection represent as nearly as can be ascertained by careful research, all that is in existence today. In some instances, this may be only a few or a single issue.

The character of the materials is non-Mormon. That is, no materials were used that were published by the Organ of the Mormon Church or its adherents. In this way, ti was felt that a more unbiased attitude toward the Mormon difficulties in Illinois could be obtained.

The amount of the materials were voluminous and several thousand pages of manuscript was secured. This necessitated the problem of a great amount of stenographic assistance, and needless to say expense. The materials were carefully copied in full as found in the original sources. In addition, they were documented, indexed, filed, and arranged in chronological order so that they might be used in any scientific treatise on the subject.

There has been considerable attention given by some historical organizations to group together at once place, old newspaper files. These proved of invaluable aid in securing a large amount of material. Special mention should be given to the following: The Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois; The Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois; Memorial and Art Department, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa; The New York Public Library and Its Branches, New York, New York; The American Antiquarian

Society, Worcester, Massachusetts: The University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois; The Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin; The Missouri State Historical Society, Jefferson City, Missouri; The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The last task of this project--the syllabus, is an attempt to prepare a guide for the use of the source materials collected. The materials have been carefully gone over and analyzed as to their content. The syllabus is developed by the use of the newspaper lingo, with the writers conclusions at the end of each chapter. At the beginning of each sub-topic, numerous references are supplied to substantiate the theme of the syllabus. It is not to be expected that this exhausts the subject by any means, or is an index to all the materials contained in the project, but it is assumed that the reader will be able to recognize the other materials by using these references as a guide.

A table of contents and a bibliography are supplied for the convenience of the user. The bibliography has been prepared with a great deal of precision. There may be a few inaccuracies, but such have been the result of innocence rather than oversight.

In fairness to all concerned, the writer wishes to acknowledge his appreciation to all who had any part in this study. Space does not permit a separate acknowledgment, but to the libraries, historical societies, newspaper organizations, individuals, and to the typists who helped to prepare the manuscript, a note of appreciation is offered.

This research project has been a joint product. To my wife who has been a constant aid from the beginning to the end of this project, and without whom this project would have been impossible, I acknowledge my deepest appreciation.

Iowa City, Iowa

August 10, 1933.

--Cecil A. Snider

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# A SYLLABUS ON MORMONISM IN ILLINOIS FROM THE ANGLE OF THE PRESS, (1838-1848)

## PART ONE

## INTRODUCTION

I. The Background of Mormonism in the State of Missouri.

Note: This section is provided in order that the reader may better understand the difficulties that later took place in the State of Illinois, by supplying a background of the Mormon difficulties in Missouri and the reasons for expelling the sect from that State. It is not an attempt to analyze the Missouri troubles, except in so far as they are related to the exodus and the sojourn of the Mormons in Illinois.

A. Missouri Difficulties.

References: Illinois State Register, "More Mormon Difficulty in Missouri, "Sept. 14, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Sept. 21, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Sept. 28, 1838, p. 1; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons," Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "The Mormons," Sept. 8, 1838, p. 3. Ibid, "The Mormons" Sept. 29, 1838, p. 2; Ibid (No title) October 6, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons" October 2, 1838, p. 2.

1. "....the Mormons have banded together to the number of something like five hundred fighting men, determined not to be driven from Daviess County, in which they are collected, unless by force. They are parading through the county, threatening the lives of all known to be opposed to them, and compelling the people to sign some kind of paper, the purport of which is not known." 1

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1. Quincy Whig, "The Mormons," Sept. 8, 1838, p. 3.

2. "In consequence of these, and other high handed proceedings on the part of the Mormons, the citizens of Daviess and adjacent counties, have become greatly excited. Public meetings have been held, to take the subject into consideration....."[2]

B. Immediate Causes of Unrest between the Gentiles and the Mormons.

References: Quincy Whig, "The Mormons," Sept. 22 1838, p. 2, Ibid, "The Mormons" October 2, 1838, p. 2; Alton telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons, " sept. 26, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons" Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "The Mormons Again," October 13, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons" January 17, 1838, p. 2; North-western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," Oc. 6, 1838, p. 2.

1. Sidney Rigdon's Fourth of July address of treason--"We will not suffer any vexatious law-suits against our people, nor will we suffer any person to come into our streets and abuse them." [3]

2."....At the election in Daviess County, a citizen objected to a Mormon's voting which brought about angry words...the Mormon was struck with a club, and in return used the same weapon himself, and before the affair terminated several on both sides were engaged and knives were used freely." [4]

3. "Shortly afterwards, (the fight) Joe Smith, Lyman

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2. Ibid.

3. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons," Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2.

4. North-western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," October 6, 1838, p. 2.

C. "In consequence of these, and other, high handed proceedings on the part of the Mormons, the citizens of [illegible] ited. Public meetings have been held, to take the subject into consideration....."[2]

D. Immediate Cause of Unrest between the Gentiles and the Mormons.

"[illegible] people, nor will we suffer any person to come into our streets and abuse them."[3]

"[illegible] words...the Mormon was struck with a club, and in return used the same weapon himself, and before the affair terminated several [illegible] were used freely."[4]

E. [illegible]

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2. Ibid.

3. Alton Telegraph and Democrat, [illegible], Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2.

4. North-western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," October 6, 1846, p. 2.

Wight, and other Mormon leaders collected a large force in Caldwell, and went into Daviess County, to protect the Mormons resideing there. They went armed and equipped for war." [5]

4. "....the citizens of an adjoining county had given notice to the Mormons to leave the country, or they would be driven off. The Mormons refused to go..." [6]

5. "Joe Smith (the Mormon Prophet) made known his views to the people, and declared the time had come when they would avenge their own wrongs, and that all who were not for them, and taken up arms with them, should be considered against them...." [8]

7. "The sales of Public lands" (In Western Missouri) [9]

C. The Mormon War.

References: North Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," Oct. 10, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons War From St. Louis Republican, "Oct. 20, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, " "Mormon Difficulties," Nov. 10, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormons, Nov. 17, 1838, p. 4; Ibid, "The Mormons War Ended," Nov. 17, 1838; Ibid, "The Mormons War!" November 17, 1838, Sangamo Journal.

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Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons" Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2.

6. Sangamo Journal, "The Mormons," Oct. 13, 1838, p. 2.

7. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons," Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2.

8. Sangamo Journal, "Mormon and Loco Foco War," Nov. 10, 1838, 0 p. 2.

9. Ibid, "The Mormons, January 17, 1839, p. 2.

War." October 20, 1838, p. 2. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon and Loco Foco War"" Nov. 10, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon War Ended. Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "From the St. Louis Republican," Nov. 24, 1838, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons,"Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," October 3, 1838, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons," Oct. 24, 1838, p.2; Ibid "The Mormons" Oct. 31 1838, p 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War",Nov. 10, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "Further From the Mormons, Nov. 17, 1838 p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War,"Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, The Mormons War Ends," Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, Quincy Whig,"To The Editors of the Quincy Whig, June 13, 1840, p 3; Ibid, "Gov. Carlin--Smith and Rigdon, Sept. 26, 1840, p. 2.

1. "So many reports are in circulatio , relative to battles fought, and men on both sides being killed and captured that it is hard to get at the truth...Three men from Ray County were captured by the Mormons, and some 50 guns taken. The men are in confinement (or rather, are guarded and kept), in the town of Far West, and it is said the people of Daviess have captured one Mormon," [10]

2. "...the guard was fired upon by Mormons about 1 o'clock last night, and continued until the time he(the messenger) left, but no one had been shot in the mob.. The commanders of the mob are D. Austin (Gen.) and Col. Jones. The Mormons are commanded by Hinkle." [11]

3. "The Mormons have devastated Daviess, burning the county seat, the most of the houses in the county, and

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10. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons." Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2.

11. North Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons." Oct. 20, 1838, p. 2.

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Sept. 16, 1938, p. 6.

12. North Western Gazette and Indiana Advertiser, "The Mormons," Oct. 20, 1838, p. 2.

were then marching on Richmond to burn and destroy it."[12]

4. "Until lately...the Mormons were disposed to act on the defensive; but their recent conduct shows that they are the aggressors, and that they intend to take the law into their hands...Jo Smith made known his views to the people...that all who were not for them, and taken up arms with them, should be considered as against them and their property should be confiscated and their lives also forfeited."[13]

5. "....About 3 or 400, with Smith at their head, marched for Daviess.....they commenced their ravages upon the citizens, driving them from their homes and taking their property....and all deposited, as they term it,"Aconsecration to the Lord![14]

6. Governor Boggs called out the militia of Missouri and ordered the"expulsion or extermination of the Mormons![15]

7. "The Mormon War has been terminated, by a surrender of the Mormon leaders to the troops under General Atchison ....About three thousand men, being part of the army of five thousand, ordered out under Gen. Clark...made their appearance before the town of Far West, where the

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12. Ibid, "Mormon Difficulties," Nov. 10, 1838, p. 2.

13. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormon War Ended," Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2.

14. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

[illegible]

[illegible] Difficulties," Nov. 10, 1932, p. 8.

14. Allen Telegram and Democratic Sentinel, "The Nonpartisan [illegible]," Nov. 17, 1932, p. 6.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.

Mormons were entrenched. Upon their approach, the Mormons had hoisted a white flag...their leaders avowed their willingness to surrender with the expectation that the Mormons should be unharmed. The surrender was accepted, and the individuals put under guard.

a. "On the day after, General Atkinson received orders of the Governor....It is said that, shocked and disgusted with the severity of the command, he retired and went home. After that event, it is stated ...forty of the Mormons--were put to death." [16]

b. "....About the time of the surrender, a company of men--two hundred in number--fell upon a body of Mormons, in Splown's settlement, on Shoal Creek, about 20 miles from Far West. The Mormons...were thirty six in number; and...all but four were put to death." [17]

D. Results of the Conflict.

References: Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer "The Mormon War, "Nov. 24, 1838, p. 1. Ibid, "The Columbia Patriot, "Nov. 24, 1838, p. 1. Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," Dec. 1, 1838, p. 2.

1. Terms of peace between the Mormons and the Gentiles.

a. "To give up their leaders (Mormon) to be tried and punished.

b. To make an appropriation of the property of all who had taken up arms, for the payment of debts, and an indemnity for the damages done by them.

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16. Quincy Whig, "The Mormon War Ended," Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2.
17. Ibid.

C. "That the Mormons shall all leave the State and be protected out by the Militia; but to remain under protection until further order from the commander in Chief.

d. "To give up all arms of every description to be receipted for." [18]

2. Bands of men are said to be ranging through that part of the country, inhabited by Mormons, and killing, without regard to age or sex, every one of these unfortunate creatures that they meet." 19

3. "Jo Smith and other leaders are to be put on their trial at Richmond, Ray County, and 47 other Mormons are also to be tried at the same place.

a. "Sidney Rigdon and Jo Smith were recently taken from prison and brought before a justice in county Court under a writ of habeas corpus. Testimony ...heard, Smith was re-committed, and Rigdon admitted to bail. He has since left the State."20

II. The Attitudes Toward the Missouri Difficulty.

A. Mormon Contentions.

References: North Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," Oct. 6, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Difficulties," Nov. 10, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon War," Oct. 20, 1838, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Correspondence," Nov. 10, 1838, p. 1; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2;

1. "We will not suffer any vexatious law suits against our people, nor will we suffer any person to come unto

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18. Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer. "The Mormon War," Nov. 24, 1838, p. 1.
19. Ibid, "The Columbia Patriot, "Nov. 24, 1838, p. 1.
20, Ibid, "The Mormons," Dec. 1, 1838, p. 2.

c. [illegible] persons shall all leave the State and be protected out by the Militia; but to remain under protection until further order from the commander in Chief.

d. "To give up all arms of every description to be receipted for."[18]

4. Bands of men are said to be ranging through that part of the country, inhabited by Mormons, and killing, without regard to age or sex, every one of them, [illegible] "Safety."[19]

3. "Joe Smith and other leaders are to be put on their trial at Richmond for Court's and if other Mormons are also [illegible] trial [illegible]

4. "Smith [illegible] taken from prison and brought before a Justice in County Court under a writ of habeas corpus. [illegible] ...based, Smith was re-committed, and Higbee admitted to bail. He has since left the State."[20]

"The Attitudes Toward the Missouri Difficulty.

A. Mormon Contentions.

[illegible] "Mormon," [illegible] 1838, p. 1; Alton Telegraph and Democrat, [illegible] 26, 1838, p. 2:

1. "We will not suffer any varmint for miles against our people, nor will we suffer our women to come under

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[illegible]

3. "....the citizens of Saline (County) are determined, at all hazards (if they know it) not to suffer any of Joe Smith's fraternity to settle in the County, and if they should...they will be driven out immediately."[26]

4. "....the expulsion or extermination of the Mormons."[27]

5. "....the deluded followers of Jo Smith have been more sinned against than sinning."[28]

The Exodus of the Mormons to Illinois.

A. Their Expulsion From Missouri.

References: Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer, "The Columbia Patriot furnishes the following, Nov. 24, 1838, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormon War Ended"Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2; Sangamo Journal "The Mormons," Jan. 17, 1839, p. 2; Ibid, The Mormon War Ended", Nov. 17, 1838; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser, Dec. 8, 1838, p. 2; Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormon War Ended," Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "The Mormon War Ended, " Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2.

"Bands of men are said to be ranging through that part of the country inhabited by Mormons, and killing, without regard to age or sex, every one of these unfortunate creatures they meet....In all parts of the country are scattered Mormons fleeing for their lives."[29]

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26. Ibid, "The Mormons," Oct. 24, 1838, p. 2.
27. Sangamo Journal, "The Mormon War Ended, "Nov. 17, 1838. p.2.
28. North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser. "The Mormon War Ended," Nov. 1838, p. 2.
29. Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer, "The Columbia Patriot, etc., Nov. 24, 1838, p. 2.

3. "....the expulsion of Police [illegible] from Commerce, at all events (if they know it) not to suffer any of the Saints's fraternity to settle in the County, and if they should...they will be driven out immediately."[26]

4. "....the expulsion or extermination of the Mormons."[27]

5. "....the deluded followers of Jo Smith have been [illegible] expelled from slavery."[28]

The Exodus of the Mormons to Illinois.

a. From [illegible] Gazette:

"Mormon Settlers [illegible] and Northwestern Gazette, [illegible] Nov. 24, 1839, p. 2.

"The Columbus Ohio Patriot [illegible] the following. Nov. 14, 1839, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Mormon Sir Indeed" Nov. 17, 1839, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "The Mormons" [illegible], 1839, p. 2; [illegible] Nov. 17, 1839, p. 2.

"Hordes of men are said to be running to [illegible] part of the country inhabited by Mormons. [illegible] willing, without regard to age or sex, every one of these unfortunate creatures they meet....In all

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26. Ibid, "The Mormons," Oct. 24, 1839, p. 2.
27. Sangamo Journal, "The Mormon Sir Indeed," Nov. 17, 1839, p. 2.
28. [illegible] Nov. 1839, p. 2.
29. Peoria [illegible] and Northwestern Gazette, "[illegible] Outbreak," [illegible] Nov. 24, 1839, p. 2.

our streets and abuse them."21

2. ".....that ever since they (the Mormons) had been a people, they had been driven from place to place, and they had determined they should be driven no more and that they had determined, every one of them, to die on the ground."22

3." (Jo) Smith stated that his people were prepared to die in defence of what they thought to be their rights, that although the governor (sic) might raise and send against them the power of the state; yet he, nor all of the men he could bring, would not drive them from their present homes." 23

B. Non-Mormon Attitudes.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons," Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," Oct. 3, 1838, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormon War ended," Nov.17, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Oct. 3, 1838, p. 2; Illinois State Register," Oct. 12, 1838, p. (?); Sangamo Journal, "Mormon and Loco Foco War," Nov. 10, 1838, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War Ended," Nov. 17, 1838, North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormon War Ended, " Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2.

1. "Both sides are to blame, but our opion is that the Mormons are the aggressors." 24

2. ".....After learning the whole facts...The Mormons it now appears were the injured party." 25

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21. North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," Oct. 21, 1838, p. 2.

22. Ibid, "The Mormon War, " Oct. 21, 1838, p. 2.

23. Ibid "Mormon Difficulties, "Nov. 10, 1838, p. 2.

24. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons " Sept. 26, 1838, p. 2.

25. Ibid, "The Mormon War," Oct. 3, 1838, p. 3.

2. "Hundreds of them driven from their homes...and wandering in the woods."30

3. The Mormons are given the "distinct understanding that they are not to raise another crop in that State (Missouri)." 31

4. "They were plundered of their property--many of them sent to prison, and the remainder of them compelled to sign an agreement to leave the State."32

5. "About the 9th or 10th of last month--about 80 Mormon families had been expelled from Carrol County, and driven into Daviess." 33

6. "The disposition of the Mormon prisoners presents a case of great difficulty. They are generally poor--at least they have but little money and few means besides their stock and crops to preserve them from starvation ...The presence of several thousand troops must have reduced them greatly. The proposition--so it is given out is to remove the Mormons from the State. Who will advance the funds wherewith to consummate such as measure? And where shall they be sent? Their numbers exceed 500 people--without any means, and literally beggars --to be thrust upon the Charities of Illinois, Iowa

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Sangamo Journal, "The Mormons," Jan. 17, 1838, p. 2.

31. Iowa Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser, Dec. 8, 1838, p. 2.

32. Sangamo Journal, "The Mormon War Ended," Nov. 17, 1838, p. 2.

33. Ibid.

or Wisconsin."[34]

B. The sufferingsof the Mormons during the Period of Expulsion.

References: Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer, Nov. 24, 1838; Quincy Whig, "The Mormons," Dec. 22, 1838, p. 1. Sangamo Journal, "The Mormons," Jan. 17, 1838, p. 2;

"....Many Mormon women and children are not only

perishing with hunger, but perishing with cold--they have

fled from their houses to avoid a more instanteous

fate!"[25]

2. "The distresses of these people, without home or

shelter of any kind, is said to be truly heart rending."36

3. "Hundreds of them driven from their homes are without

shelter."[37]

## Conclusion

The difficulties with the Mormons in Missouri lays the background for the study of the sect in Illinois, and their expulsion from the State of Missouri. The news of these difficulties were circulated by the newspapers of that period, and copied by the newspapers of Illinois in the area where the Mormons were soon to make their sojourn. The Chief papers that disseminated the Mormon news from Missouri were: The Jeffersonian, "(Jefferson City); Columbia Patriot, "Columbia,"; The

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34. Ibid.

35. Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer, Nov. 24, 1838, p. 2.

36. Quincy Whig, "The Mormons," Dec. 22, 1838, p. 1.

37. Sangamo Journal, "The Mormons, " Jan. 17, 1839 p.2.

Backwoodsman, (?); The Missourian, (Fayette); The Missouri Watchman(?); The Boonville Emigrant, (Boonville): the St. Louis Evening Gazette, The St. Louis Bulletin, The St. Louis Republic, and The Missouri Republican, (St. Louis). The most important on the list were no doubt, the last two mentioned.

It is a significant fact that no Illinois newspapers published any first hand material on the sect during the pre-Mormon era. All of the information that was published by theIllinois press was copied in part or in full from the Missouri papers. Consequently these recopied articles carried a great deal of weight in shaping the attitudes of Illinois toward the sect before their arrival. Strange to say the Missouri press was not extremely anti-Mormon, and in some instances decidedly pro-Mormon.

The causes for the removal of the Mormons from Missouri were many. They were viciously hated by their neighbors, the Gentiles. In some cases, this hatred manifested itself in extremely selfish motives and in a lesser number of time in just ones. It reached its climax during the Summer and Autumn of 1838, when Civil War developed in Western Missouri. Mormonism was cast in the heap with the other plagues of the State. It was well expressed by the Quincy Whig of November 10, 1838, "Mormonism, emancipation, and abolitionism must be driven from the State."

The major points of conflict that seemed to stand out o between the two groups were (1) The idea of the superiority of the Mormons by divine prophecy and their heritage of lands in Missouri on which to establish their new Zion. (2) The non-Mormons coveted the fertile lands upon which the

Backwoodsmen, (7); The Missourian, (Twenty); The Missouri [illegible] (4); The Democrat [illegible] (1); The Democratic Union [illegible] (1); The St. Louis Daily Democrat, and The Missouri Republican, (St. Louis). The [illegible] in the list [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] issues.

It is significant that in Illinois [illegible] published [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. All of the [illegible] [illegible] published by Republicans [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] the Democratic papers. Consequently there [illegible] [illegible] material [illegible] [illegible] in supplying the citizens of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] the Missouri press was not extremely anti-Mormon, and in some [illegible] hostility [illegible].

The causes for the removal of the Mormons from Missouri were many. They were actually asked by their neighbors, the Gentiles. In some cases, it had been conflicts itself in excessively selfish motives and in a lesser number of cases in just ones. It reached its climax during the Summer and Autumn of 1838, when Civil War developed in Western Missouri. Mormonism was cast in the deep with the other plagues of the State. It was well expressed by the Gallatin [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] abolitionists must be driven from the State."

The major points of conflict that seemed to stand out between the two groups were (1) The idea of the supposed [illegible] of the Mormons by divine prophecy and their [illegible] of lands in Missouri on which to establish their new Zion.

Mormons resided. Conflict was inevitable since both groups had the same objective in view, and especially since the Mormons sought to accomplish their purpose by "blood or adoption." The non-Mormon group consequently took violent measures to accomplish their purpose, and thus remove the menace that threatened to thwart their desire for the Free Lands of Western Missouri which the Mormon sect was soon to annex to themselves. Whatever else may be said as to the points of difference between the groups, will fall into a place of secondary importance.

Mormonism had been an unfortunate experience for Missouri. It had been a tremendous cost to them also. Governor Boggs expressed it in just such language when the Mormons sent a message to him praying for his interposition in their behalf during the Mormon War. His reply to that message was, "That already the State had been put to a great deal of expense on account of these difficulties and that he could see no cause to interpose," thus leaving the parties to fight it out.

Governor Boggs hated the Mormons personally. It is apparent in his policy toward their treatment.." expulsion or extermination." It becomes even more obvious in the study of the retirement of General Atchinson from the command against the Mormons, in favor of General Clark, who the Governor felt would fulfill his personal desires, and which resulted in the bloody butchery at Splawns settlement.

The general attitude of the press of Missouri as reflected in Illinois newspapers seemed to favor the Mormons, but nevertheless the sentiment in Western Missouri was for expulsion. To keep them was a far greater problem than to

expel them from the State. And once the process was started Missouri chose to expel them. The sufferings of this sect before their final removal is indescribable, both in moral treatment and the subsistence of their numbers. They were promised protection until they could leave the State, and contributions were given to keep them from starving to death during the winter of 1838-1839. In February, 1839, they were herded from the State by the Militia of Missouri. The sequel to the difficulties in Missouri is their reenactment during the Mormon sojourn in Illinois, less than a decade later.

# PART TWO

## THE NEW ZION

I. The Reception of the sect in Illinois.

A. Illinois was sympathetic toward the Mormons as a result of the Missouri persecutions.

References: Quincy Whig, "To the Editor of the Quincy Whig," June 13, 1840, p. 3; Illinois State Register, "The Mormons and the Whigs," Oct. 20, 1843, p. 3; Sangamo Journal, July 12, 1842, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, "The Mormons and the Whigs," Oct. 18, 1843, p. 2

1. The Mormons when they came to this State were small as to numbers--by their statements of persecutions at the hands of the people of Missouri, the sympathies of our people were warmly excited in their behalf--the hand of charity was freely held out to them."[1]

2. "Resolved, 7th That--thanks be tendered to the citizens of the State of Illinois for their kind, liberal and generous (sic) conduct...for the injuries we have sustained.

"Resolved, 9th That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Gov. Carlin of Illinois, Gov. Lucas of Iowa for their sympathy, aid, and protection."[2]

B. The old leaders rejoin the sect in Illinois.

References: Sangamo Journal, May 3, 1839, p. 2; Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser, Feb. 28, 1839; Ibid, May 9, 1839, p. 4.

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1. Illinois State Register, "The Mormons and the Whig," October 20, 1843, p. 3.

2. Quincy Whig, "To the Editor of the Quincy Whig," June 13, 1840, p. 3.

I. The Reception of the sect in Illinois.

A. Illinois and Nauvoo[1] [illegible] of a [illegible] result of the Missouri persecution.

[illegible] Nauvoo, July 9, 1839, [illegible] "The [illegible] and the King, [illegible] Illinois [illegible] this 7th, July, [illegible] Governor Lucas, the Governor and the State, [illegible] (1).

1. The Mormons from Missouri were [illegible] welcome as is observed--by their statement of appreciation to the hands of the people of Missouri, the sympathies of our people were warmly excited in their behalf--the hand of charity was freely held out to them."[1]

2. "Resolved, 7th That--thanks be tendered to the citizens of the State of Illinois for their kind, liberal and generous (sic) conduct...for the injuries we have sustained.

"Resolved, 9th That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Gov. Carlin of Illinois, Gov. Lucas of Iowa for their sympathy, aid, and protection."[2]

B. The old leaders rejoin the sect in Illinois.

[1] Reference: Times and Seasons, Nauvoo, Ill., Vol. 1, No. 10, Western Daniel and Orsen Hyde editor, Nauvoo, Ill., 1839, Saturday 9, 1839, p. 4.

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1. Illinois State Gazette, Quincy, Illinois, Saturday [illegible], 1839, p. 2.

2. Ibid. [illegible]

13, 1840, p. 3.

1. "....the celebrated Mormon leader, Joseph Smith had arrived (at Quincy) ....He with (other Leaders) ...escaped from the guard, whl got drunk, while taking them to Boone County for trial."[3]

2. "We learn from Liberty Mo. that Sidney Rigdon and Jo Smith were recently taken from prison and brought before a justice of the county court....Rigdon was admitted to bail. He has since left the State."[4]

II. Integration In Illinois.

A. Selecting the Site.

References: The Iowa Patriot, June 6, 1839, p. 2; The Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "AGlance At the Mormons," Nov. 14, 1840, p. 2; Quincy Whig, May 23, 1840, p. 3.

1. "....the Mormons have bought up many of the Half breed claims...attempting to secure for them all the genuine claims to this beautiful tract of country."[5]

2. "Since the Mormons were expelled from the State of Missouri they have purchased the town of Commerce, a situation of surpassing beauty, at the head of the lower rapid, on the Illinois of the upper Mississippi river. The name of the place they recently changed to Nauvoo, the Hebrew term for Fair or Beautiful."[6]

B. The Call of Zion.

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3. Sangamo Journal, May 3, 1839, p. 2.

4. North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," Feb. 28, 1839, p. 2.

Iowa Patriot, June 6, 1839, p. 2.

6. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "AGlance at the Mormons," Nov. 14, 1840, p. 2.

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3. Sangamo Journal, May 3, 1839, p. 2.

4. North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," Feb. 26, 1840, p. 2.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Joe Smith's Whereabouts, Sept. 17, p. 2. Lee County Democrat May 21, 1842, p. 2. Sangamo Journal "The Times and Seasons" Nov. 19, 1841, p. 2.

1. "At the conclusion of his (Jo Smith) speech he commissioned two hundred and fifty ministers to travel throughout the country, and preach the gospel--instruct--them to exhort all converts to migrate to Nauvoo."[7]

2. "....therefore tarry not in any place whatever, but come forth unto this place (Nauvoo) from all the world; until it is filled up and polished, and sanctified according to my word saith the Lord, come ye forth from the ends of the earth, that I may hide you from my indignation."[8]

C. Immigration to Nauvoo, the new State of Zion.

References: Ft. Madison Courier, Nov. 13, 1841, p. 3; Ibid, "Another Accession to the Mormons," Dec. 4, 1831, p. 3;
Illinois State Register, "Mormons" Dec. 10, 1841, p. 3; Sangamo Journal, "Latter-Day Saints" Nov. 13, 1840, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormons Arrive from England" Dec. 15, 1840, p. 2; The Illinoian, "Mormon Emigration," August 14, 1841, p. 2; North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, April 25, 1841; page 2; Ibid "Importation of Mormons" Dec. 4, 1841, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, "Mormons" Dec. 1, 1841, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Fresh Immigrants" April 24, 1841, p. 1; Ibid, Oct. 17, 1840, p. 1. Ibid, "More Mormons" Nov. 14, 1840, p. 1. Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser, January 14, 1843; Lee County Democrat, "Mormon Faith" Nov. 28, p.2; Ibid, "Another Accession to the Mormons" Apr. 8 1843, p. 2; Ibid, June 17, 1843, p. 2; Illinois State Register, "Governor Duncan" and the Mormons",June 17, 1842, p. 2.
Ibid, "Mormons Arrived from England,"July 15, 1842; Ibid, Oct. 27, 1843, p. 2; Sangamo Journal "The Mormons", Nov. 18, 1842; North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons,Nov. 23, 1842, p. 2.

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7. The Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Joe Smith's Whereabouts," Sept. 17, 1842, p. 2.

8. Sangamo Journal, "The Times and Seasons, " Nov. 19, 1841, p. 2.

1. "The Packet Ship North America...brought...200 passengers, the whole of whom were 'Latter Day Saints' or Mormons bound for the Mormon Settlement at Quincy ...during the ensuing summer, several thousand additional emigrants...will be added to the population of Hancock and Adams county."[9]

2. "Last week a body of Mormons numbering about seventy individuals passed through the city (Ft. Madison) on their way to Nauvoo, Illinois, to join their fellow fanatics in that settlement."[10]

3. "The Steamboat Gen. Platte...brought up on Friday last 250 Mormons, all of whom are from England, and are bound for Nauvoo, Illinois, the 'Promised Land,' and city of the Latter Day Saints.'[11]

D. Growth of Nauvoo.

References: The Lee County Democrat, "Nauvoo" April 16, 1842, p. 2. Sangamo Journal, "Nauvoo" Feb. 9, 1841, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Nauvoo" (Poem) Date Missing; Ibid, "rich," Date Missing: Ibid, "Nauvoo! Nauvoo!" Date Missing.

1. "Nauvoo is said to have a population of about 3,000 inhabitants, some 300 buildings, several small Traders, Tavern keepers, physicians, and various kinds of mechanics andlaborers and some water craft, among which is a small steam boat called Nauvoo."[12]

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9. Sangamo Journal, "Mormons arrived From England," Dec. 15, 1840, p. 2.

10. Ft. Madison Courier, Nov. 13, 1841, p. 3.

11. Ibid, "Another Accession to the Mormons," Dec. 4, 1841, p. 3.

12. Sangamo Journal, "Nauvoo," Feb. 9, 1841, 2.

[illegible]

[illegible] ...would be nearly [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] emigrants...will be added to the population of Nauvoo and [illegible]."[9]

4. Last week a body of Mormons numbering about seventy individuals passed through the city (Ft. Madison) on their way to Nauvoo, Illinois, [illegible] "[illegible] in that settlement."[10]

5. "The steamboat [illegible] day last 250 Mormons, all of whom are from England, and are bound for Nauvoo, Illinois, the 'Promised Land,' and city of the Latter Day Saints."[11]

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible] "Nauvoo" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Empire' is daily increasing in population. It is said that there are now 8000 inhabitants, within the limits of the corporation."[13]

3. "Nauvoo, the great Emporium of the West, the center of all centers, a city of three years growth--a population of eighteen thousand souls, congregated from the four quarters of the globe, embracing all the intelligence of all nations, with industry, frugality, economy, virtue, and brotherly love; unsurpassed in any age in the world--a suitable home for the Saints."[14]

4. It is said that Nauvoo attained the size of 20,000 inhabitants with 10,000 in its environs during the peak of its progress.

E. Prosperity At Nauvoo.

References: Sangamo Journal, "Nauvoo," Feb. 9, 1841, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Notes," June, 13, 1840, p. 3; Ibid, "AGlance at the Mormons," Oct. 17, 1840, p. 1. Illinois Statesman, "The Mormons," Nov. 13, 1843, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, "The Mormons," Oct. 19, 1843, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Rich", date missing, Ibid, "Nauvoo," Nauvoo! date missing.

1."...Several hundred new houses, erected within the last few months; attest to the passing traveler the energy, industry and self denial (of the Mormons.)[15]

2. "...We saw on our trip evidences of improvement on our prairies, which we consider highly credible to the Mormons who made them, and without whom...they

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13. Lee County Democrat, "Nauvoo," April 16, 1842, p. 2.

14. Warsaw Message, Day and month missing 1843 and 1844.

15. Quincy Whig, "AGlance at the Mormons," Oct. 17, 1840. Page 1.

Empire' is daily increasing in population. It is said that there are now 8000 inhabitants within the limits of the corporation."[13]

2. "Nauvoo, the great Emporium of the West, the center of all centers, a city of three years growth--a population of nineteen thousand souls, ---------- from the four quarters of the globe, embracing all the intelligence of all nations, with industry, frugality, economy, virtue, and brotherly love; unsurpassed in any age in the world--a suitable home for the Saints."[14]

4. It is said that Nauvoo attained the size of 20,000 [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

K. Prosperity At Nauvoo.

[illegible] "June, 12, 1840, p. 3;
[illegible] "Oct. 17, 1840, p. 1.
[illegible] Mormons," Nov. 13, 1843, p. 2;
[illegible] "Nauvoo," more "misses" [illegible]
[illegible] "Nauvoo," Nauvoo [illegible] misses.

1. "...Several hundred new houses, erected within the last few months; attest to the passing traveler the energy, industry and self denial (of the Mormons.) is

2. "...We saw on our trip evidences of improvement [illegible] the Mormons [illegible]

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13. [illegible] "[illegible]," [illegible]

14. Warren Hussey, Day and Month missing 1842 and 1844.

15. Sidney Whig, "Advance of the Mormons," Oct. 17, 1840, p. 1.

would not have been made for many years to come. All of those who have travelled over the large prairie between Ft. Madison, Farsa, and Carthage, remember how dreary it was a few years since. Now it is studded with houses and good farms. The English who understand hedging and ditching far better than our people, have gone upon the prairie and have enclosed extensive fields in this manner."[16]

Building the Temple.

References: Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot, April 15, 1841, page 2; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser, Jan. 14,1843; Quincy Whig, "Proceedings at Nauvoo" April 24, 1841; The Lee County Democrat, "Nauvoo,"April 16, 1842,p. 2; Sangamo Journal, July 15, 1842, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormon " Sept. 13, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon News," Sept. 18, 1844, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, March 16, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mr Editor," Oct. 26, 1844, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, "The Nauvoo,Temple" May 13, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Nauvoo Temple," April 29, 1841, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Nauvoo Block and Tackle, "April 24, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Still Later From Nauvoo," Dec. 22, 1845, Ibid, Feb. 19, 1845p. 2; Ibid, "Speech Delivered by Heber C. Kimball in the City of Joseph," Oct. 22, 1845, p. 1. Ibid, "Great Commotion at Nauvoo, " Dec. 24, 1845, p. 2; Weekly North-Western Gazette, "Mormon Temple" Feb. 27, 1846, p. a; Ibid, "Nauvoo Temple" May 5, 1846, p. 2.

1. "The cornerstone of the new Temple was laid with Great Military pomp and array by the Nauvoo Legion.

a. "The number assembled is variously estimated ...about 7000 or 8000, some say as high as 12,000.

b. "Mr. Rigdon officiated at the laying of the chief cornerstone, and addressed the assembly in a very energetic manner in a speech of about an hour's length."[17]

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16. Illinois Statesman, "The Mormon," Nov. 13, 1843, p. 2.
17. Iowa Patriot, April 15, 1841, p. 2.

2. "A large number of workmen are engaged in raising the walls of the Temple, which if ever completed, will be a magnificent structure."[18]

3. "The Temple is progressing very rapidly."[19]

4. " It is in contemplation to devote all our energies to the completion of the Temple this season, and let the Nauvoo House stand until the Temple is finished. By a unity of efforts, it is expected that the roof can be got on by next fall, and the building be enclosed."[20]

5. "The Mormon Temple should it ever be completed, and it has been three years reaching the second floor, will certainly present one of the most extraordinary architectural structures since the era of the erection of massive sanctuaries of the Nile."[21]

6. "....We received intelligence from Nauvoo, that the Lord has accepted the Temple, and that the long promised endowment, for which the Saints have been so long preparing, is now being received.

III. The Missouri Troubles Renewed.

A. The Mormon Memorial to Congress for persecution in Missouri.

References: Sangamo Journal, "The Mormons," Jan. 19, 1841,

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18. Lee County Democrat, "Nauvoo," Apr. 16, 1842, p. 2.

19. Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormon," Sept. 12, 1844, p. 2.

20. Lee County Democrat, March 16, 1844, p. 2.

Peoria Democratic Press, "The Mormon Temple, " May 28, 1844, p. 2.

22. Warsaw Signal, "Great Commotion at Nauvoo," Dec. 24, 1844, p. 2.

2. "A large number of workmen are engaged in raising the walls of the Temple, which if ever completed, will be a magnificent pile."[18]

3. "The Temple is [illegible]."[19]

4. " It is in contemplation to devote all our energies to the completion of the Temple, which we hope to finish in a year or two, if [illegible], and the building be enclosed. [illegible] should it ever be completed, and it has been three years reaching the second floor, [illegible] the work [illegible] [illegible] the Mile."[21]

5. "[illegible] derived [illegible] from [illegible] the Temple, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

p. 2; Quincy Whig, "The Mormons," Jan. 30, 1841, p. 2. Ibid, "The Mormons in Congress," Feb. 27, 1840, p. 1. Ibid, "To the Editor of the Quincy Whig," June 13, 1840, p. 3; Illinois State Register, "From the Sangamo Journal," July 14, 1842, Ibid, "From the Sanga Journal," July 15, 1842.

1. "While Co. Benton, is the Senate of the U. States is endeavoring to procure an appropriation to pay the troops who served against the Mormons in Missouri, two individuals have petitioned the House for relief from the outrages committed upon them and the Mormons generally."[23]

2. "The memorial of the Mormons alluded to--Messrs. Elias Higbee and Robt. B. Thompson--states that they have purchased lands of the general government, lying in the state of Missouri from which they have been driven with force by the constituted authorities of that State, and prevented from occupying the same...for which they pray Congress to provide a remedy." 24

B. Outrages by the Missouri Border Ruffians.

References: Sangamo Journal, "Another Outrage upon the Mormons," August 7, 1840, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Gross Outrage," July 18, 1840, p. 2; Ibid, "Public Meeting at Nauvoo," July 18, 1840, p. 2; Ibid, "The Tully Affair," July 25, 1840, pp. 2-3; Ibid, Sept. 26, 1840, p. 2; Warsaw Message, "Kidnapping--Unheard of Outrage," Jan. (?) 1844, Ibid, "The Late Arrest," Jan. 3, 1844, p. 1; Ibid, "Unheard of Outrage and the Alton Telegraph," Jan. 10, 1844, p. 1.

1. There was "an inhuman outrage lately perpetrated by certain presons of Missouri, upon four citizens of

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23. Quincy Whig, "The Mormons," Jan. 30, 1844, p. 2.

24. Sangamo Journal, "The Mormons," Jan. 10, 1844, p. 2.

1. There was an [illegible] outrage [illegible] perpetrated by certain persons of Missouri, upon four citizens of

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Mormon persuasion.

a. "....the citizens of Tully, Missouri, allege, that there has been considerable property such as salt, iron, & c. stolen from that place within the last two weeks-- the Missourians charged the Mormons with the thefts--practicing upon their suspicions, several persons of Tully, crossed over the River in the vicinity of the Mormon settlements, below Nauvoo.

b. "After searching the bottom... sundry of the missing articles were found concealed among the underwood... (the) Mormons were in the bottoms hunting horses, while the Missouri party were on the hunt for the goods...they were charged with secreting the goods.

c. "(The Mormons were) made captive and contrary to their will, forced across the river, and confined in Tully. Here with their victims in their power, the Missourians proceeded to inflict a severe punishment upon them, and forced to confess whatever their tormentors wished."[25]

2. Public Meeting at Nauvoo:

a. "That we (the people of Illinois) memorialize the Executive of this State upon the gross outrage which has been committed on our citizens, and pledge ourselves to aid him in such measures as may be considered necessary, to restore our citizens to freedom, and have satisfaction for the wrongs we have suffered."[26]

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25. Quincy Whig. "Gross Outrage," July 18, 1840, p. 2.

26. Ibid, "Public Meeting at Nauvoo," July 18, 1840, p. 2.

[illegible]...

b. "....the citizens of Tully, Missouri, allege, that there has been considerable property such as salt, iron, & c. stolen from that place within the last two weeks--- the Missourians charged the Mormons [illegible]--- [illegible] several persons of Tully, crossed over the River in the vicinity of the Mormon settlements, below Nauvoo.

b. "After search g the bottom... sundry of the [illegible] wood... (the) Mormons were in the bottoms hunting horses, while the Missouri party were on the hunt for the goods...they were charged with secreting the goods.

c. "(The Mormons were) made captive and contrary to [illegible] in Tully. Here with their victims in their [illegible], the Missourians proceeded to inflict a [illegible] tormentors wished."

2. Public Meeting at Nauvoo:

a. "That we (the people of Illinois) memorialize the Executive of this State upon the gross outrage which has been committed on our citizens, and pledge ourselves to aid him in such measures as may be considered necessary, to restore our citizens to freedom, and have satisfaction for the wrongs we have suffered."[26]

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3. "....two Mormons were kidnapped from the neighborhood of Nauvoo (1844) by some citizens of Missouri, who are now in confinement in that State." 27

The Apprehension of the Mormon leaders by Missouri as run-away criminals from justice.

References: Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot, "The Mormons," Sept. 24, 1840, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, Sept. 25, 1840. p. 2. North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, June 26, 1841, p. 4; Quincy Whig, June 12, 1841, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Sept. 12, 1840, p. 2; Ibid, "Gov. Carlin--Smith and Rigdon," Sept. 26, 1840, p. 2. Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser June 12, 1841; Illinois State Register, "More Mormon Persecution in Contemplation, July 15, 1842; Ibid, "The Mormons, " July 15, 1842, Ibid, "From the Sangamo Journal, " July 15, 1842, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Circuit Court of the United States" Jan. 19, 1843, p. 1. Warsaw Message "Meeting at Green Plains, " Jan. 3, 1844.

1. "This persecuted sect of religionists are not to be let alone after all, it would seem. The loco foco Governors of Missouri and Illinois have been driving a trade, by which Messrs. Smith and Rigdon are to be given up to the tender mercy of the Missourians, which as far as the Mormons are concerned will be cruelty." 28

2. Missouri refused to punish the authors of the Tully outrage, unless Illinois first give up Sidney Rigdon and Joseph Smith as runaway criminals from Justice.

3."....Governor Carlin has issued process for the arrest of Joe Smith and S. Rigdon, and their delivery to the Missouri authorities. " 29

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27. Warsaw Message, "Kidnapping--Unheard of Outrage," January (?) 1844.

28. Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot, "The Mormons, " Sept. 24, 1840

29. Sangamo Journal, Sept. 25, 1840, p. 2.

4. "...that compliance on the part of Governor Carlin, would be to deliver them (Smith and Rigdon) not to be tried for crime, but to be punished without crime; and that under these circumstances, they had a right to claim protection as citizens of this state."[30]

5. The issue of extradition remained a political problem for over three years of time with frequent attempts to arrest Smith and Rigdon. In 1842, the Circuit Court decided, "let an order be entered that (Joseph) Smith be discharged from arrest."[31] Later in 1843, he was kidnapped at Dixon, Illinois, by the authorities from Missouri, but Smith claimed the right of habeas Corpus and was tried by the Nauvoo Municipal Court, who set him free.

## Conclusion

Upon the forced exodus of the Mormons from Missouri by the "exterminating order" of Governor Boggs, the Mormons crossed the Mississippi river into Illinois and landed at the little village of Quincy on its Eastern shore. While the Quincy Whig files are destroyed for this date (1839) yet it is apparent from other newspaper comments that the sect was well received and general sympathy prevailed in their behalf. The Missouri persecutions had enhanced the sympathetic

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30. Quincy Whig, "Gov. Carlin--Smith & Rigdon," Sept. 26, 1840, p. 2.

31, Sangamo Journal, "Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Illinois," Jan. 19, 1842, p. 1.

attitudes of Illinois people to the point of ultra compassion, while the Mormons were reduced for a time from their feeling of devine superiority to himility before them.

The feeling between Illinois and Missouri was not what it might have been. In Illinois, they vowed, that though this deluded sect might be "driven before the sword" of a sister state, yet they would treat them as a free-men and women. The fanaticism and queerness of the sect was not to be a barrier to the privileges of citizenship on the soil of Illinois.

The Illinois newspaper further suggests the attitude of Illinois in the escape of the Mormon leaders from prison in Missouri. Their drunken guard furnished the opportunity for escape, and they did not turn it down, nor was it considered a serious act when the leaders arrived in Illinois, They rejoined their families in Quincy, in April 1839, but were not suspiciously charged as being criminals, but rather as much maligned men, who could not receive justice in the courts of Missouri.

Immediately upon the advent of the old leaders to Illinois, a new Zion was selected. The Half Breed lands in Iowa above the Des Moines Rapids were ought for that purpose, as well as the little French Village of Commerce, Illinois, opposite Montrose, Iowa. Commerce was soon to be supplanted by the name Nauvoo, (meaning fair or beautiful in Hebrew) by the Prophet, Joseph Smith. Here the Prophet issued forth his call for the Saints to reestablish themselves at the new Stake of Zion at the Holy City of Nauvoo. The call was answered by thousands from all parts of the United States

and England. The sect was considered generally poor, ignorant, and somewhat fanatical in their religious convictions, but industrious in their habits of living.

In order that integration should come about more rapidly, the Prophet decreed the building of a temple at Nauvoo, and the cornerstone was laid early in the year 1841, with fitting ceremonies by Sidney Rigdon. This temple was to be the symbolism of the true and only church of the "Latter Day Saints" as they called themselves. All other churches were to be abandoned and the Saints were commanded to come to Nauvoo at all possible haste, so as to receive the endowments that were soon to be in store for them.

It is significant fact in the process of integration of Mormons in Illinois, that the Missouri difficulties were soon to be revived. It came about when certain Mormons supposedly were in search for their horses in the Mississippi bottoms opposite Tully, Missouri. They were openly accused of stealing large quantities of food supplies which were found hidden near them by a party of Missourians, who were searching for their missing supplies. The Mormons were taken across the river into Missouri as captives, severely beaten, and almost killed. The story of the outrage was immediately circulated throughout the Illinois newspapers and the tone of the comments were decidedly pro-Mormon. The Mormons immediately laid the charge at the door of their old tormentors, who they claimed were following them up in order to persecute them more. They synonymously attached the name of "Missourians" to the outrage and classified all the people of Missouri in the same outrage. To them, all Missourians were

derous and malicious in their feelings toward them. They immediately demanded that the authors of the Tully affair be punished by the authorities of Illinois. To this end, Governor Carlin proceeded. The process of extradition was issued to the Governor of Missouri for the criminals. But Missouri had not forgotten the Mormon difficulties which had tarnished the fair name of her state. Consequently, she refused to give up the authors of the Tully outrage, until first, Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon be handed over to them as run-a-way criminals from justice. This exchange, Illinois refused to bargain for, and as a result nothing was ever done to punish the offenders, although it was a political tangle between the two states for several years. The press loudly clamored all the while in behalf of Smith and Rigdon.

Perhaps the most remarkable factors in the early stage of Mormonism in Illinois, is the rapidity with which the institution rooted itself into the social and economic structure of the state. While the citizens of Illinois had no special affinity to the Mormon religion, their altruistic spirit fostered its growth and development. Yet in the Tully incident came the stamping of the characteristic--that of thievery--that was to be a dominant factor later, in Mormon expulsion from Illinois.

# PART THREE

## POLITICAL MORMONISM

I. The Political Situation in Illinois.

A. The Balance of power.

References: Illinois State Register, August 25, 1843, p. a; Sangamo Journal, "Arms of the State, Where are they?" July 8, 1842, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Illinois State Register" Jul 30, 1842, p. 3; Sangago Journal, "The Mormons," July 15, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Joseph Smith" July 22, 1842, p. 2.

1. "In Illinois they (the Mormons) have shown how to acquire a vast influence, by holding a balance of power between both parties."[1]

B. The political power of the Mormons.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, July 25, 1842, p. a; Ibid, "Judge Ford, July 2, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, June 25, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Open Defiance of the Laws, " July 23, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, July 30, 1842, p. 1, Ibid, "The Mormons claim the Victory," Sept. 3, 1842, p. 3; Illinois State Register August 27, 1841, p. 2; Ibid, "Joseph Duncan," Esq. June 10, 1842, Ibid, "To the Editors of the Times and Seasons," June 17, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "More of the Whig Plot," July 22, 1842, Ibid, (More More Lies of the Alton Telegraph" July 22, 1842, p. 2-3. Ibid, "The Journal-Mormons"July 22, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Whigs, etc., "July 29, 1842, Sangamo Journal, "Governor Duncan"June 10, 1842, p. 2-3. Ibid, "An Officer of the U.S. Artillery,"July 8, 1842, p. 2.Ibid, To the Public, Jan. 9, 1845, p. 3, Ibid, Aug. 21, 1845, p. 2. Warsaw Signal, "To His Excellancy Thomas Ford etc., July 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, August 21, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "To His Excellancy Thomas Ford, etc. July 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, What Next?"Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, A Curious Jack," Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Very thing" date missing; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, May 31, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, July 5, 1845, p. 2; Beardstown Gazette Sept. 27, 1848, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, Aug. 21, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Lee County" Aug. 21, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons", July 16, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Messrs. Editors," October 11, 1845, p. 2; Illinois State Register, "The

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1. Sangamo Journal, "Arms of the State, Where are they?" July 8, 1842, p. 2.

# PART TWO

## POLITICAL STRUGGLES

I. The Political Situation in Illinois.

A. The Balance of power.

Reference: Illinois State Register, August 25, 1842, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Arms of the State, Where are they?" [illegible] Illinois State Register" Jul 30, 1842, p. 3; [illegible] "The Mormons," July 15, 1842, p. 2; [illegible] "Mormon Saints" July [illegible]

1. "In Illinois they (the Mormons) have shown how to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."[1]

2. The political power of the Mormons.

Reference: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, July 15, 1842, p. 2; Illinois State Register, July 22, 1842, p. 2; Illinois State Register, [illegible] 1842, p. 2; Illinois State Register, [illegible] 1842, p. 2; Illinois State Register, [illegible]

Mormons," May 16, 1845, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Mormon Candidate for Governor," June 10, 1842, pp.2-3; Ibid, "Mormon Virulence against Governor Duncan," June 10, 1842, pp.2-3; Ibid, "Let Him that readeth understandeth" June 10, 1842 p. 2-3; Ibid, 'Boggs'D," July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Prospect," July 22, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, July 29, 1842, p.2; Ibid, A weak Invention, July 29, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Election," Aug. 12, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Aug, 12, 1842. Ibid, "The Legislature,"Aug. 12, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 12, 1842, p. 3; Ibid, Sept. 2, 1842, p. 2; Ibid,"Joe Smith, and the Governor," Sept. 2, 1842, p. 2; North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser," "The Mormons," Aug. 6, 1842; p. 3. Quincy Whig," Jan. 29, 1842, Sangamo Journal, June 13, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons and Gov. Ford, " August (?) 1844, p. 2, Ibid, "Gov. Ford and the Mormons," Sept. 5, 1844, p. 2.

1. "His (Thos. Ford, candidate for Governor) main hopes of success are based upon the Mormon support, and the influence of Joe Smith."[2]

2."We learn that in the single precinct of Nauvoo, in Hancock county--the city of Joe Smith--Ford received ONE THOUSAND AND THIRTY SEVEN VOTES, and Gov. Duncan six."[3]

3. The Mormons voted as a unit in all of the elections. They controlled the elections in Hancock County (Illinois) and had sufficient numbers of swing the election to either party in the State election.

C. Joseph Smith, the Prophet's use of the political power of the Sect.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The State Register and the Mormons," June 4, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Testimony of a political Opponent, " July 2, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Creed, " July 2, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormons and Demogagues, " p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon Exposure, " July 6, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons, " July 9, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Arms belonging to the State of Illinois, etc." July 23, 1842, p. 2 Ibid.

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2. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, July 23, 1842, p. 2
3. Ibid, "The Mormon Vote at Nauvoo," Aug. 7, 1842, p. 2.

hopes of success are based upon the Mormon support, and the influence of Joe Smith."[2]

2. "We learn that in the single precinct of Nauvoo, in Hancock county--the city of Joe Smith--Ford received ONE THOUSAND AND THIRTY SEVEN VOTES, and Gov. Duncan six."

3. The Mormons [illegible] as a unit in all of the elections. They [illegible] elections in [illegible] County (Illinois) and had sufficient numbers of swing the election to either party in the State election.

C. Joseph Smith, the Prophet's use of the political power of the Sect.

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1. [illegible] Statistics and Documents: [illegible], July 27, 1844, p. 2
2. Ibid, "The Mormon Vote by Counties," [illegible], p. 2.

"The Illinois State Register," July 30, 1842, p. 3; The Sangamo Journal, "Curiosity," Jan. 14, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, Lieut. General Smith's Proclamation," Feb. 11, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, May 6, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Let Him that Readeth understandeth, June 10, 1842, p. 2-3. Ibid, "The Arms of the State," July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "A Good One," July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Illinois State Register, "July 22, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, "Joseph Smith," July 7, 1842, p. 2, Ibid, July 29, 1842, p. 2, Ibid, "From Nauvoo," Aug. 5, 1842, p. 2 Ibid, "Gen. Bennett's Assertions," Aug. 12, 1842, p. 2. Northwestern and Galena Advertising,""The Mormons," July 9, 1842, p. 1; Quincy Herald, "Mormons," Aug. 4, 1842, Peoria Democratic Press," "More Disgrace Disclosures Coming,"Aug. 10, 1842, p. 2; Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer, "The Mormons-Religion and Politics," Jan. 21, 1842, p. 2; Quincy Herald, "The Mormon Circulars," Feb. 3, 1842, p. 2. Quincy Herald, "Joseph Smith," Jan. 22, 1842, p. 2.

1. "....Joe Smith...(secures) the votes of the Mormons in a body."[4]

2. "....the Mormons through their Spiritual head Joe Smith (try) to decide who shall and shall not be elected in this State."[5]

3. "In December last, Joseph Smith published a circular to his friends in Illinois directing them to vote at the coming election Snyder and Moore for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois."[6]

4. "The corrupt bargain by which the leaders of the Van Buren party have sought to purchase the votes of the Mormons, and the votes of the Mormons, and the open avowal by Joe Smith, that the Mormons shall support the candidate of the party, because Douglas and other party leaders have secured to them certain chartered

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4. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 4, 1842, p. 2.

5. Ibid, "Testimony of a Political Opponent, " June 2, 1842, p. 2.

6. Ibid, "Mormons and Demogagues, " July 2, 1842, p. 2.

1. "....The Faith...(assures) the rebels of the Mormons in a body."

2. "....the Mormons through their leaders Smith (sic) to decide who shall, and shall not be slaves in this State."

privileges,--over and above those enjoyed by any other sect."[7]

5. "Jo Smith...already claims the power to dictate to the State."[8]

II. The Political Patronage to the Sect.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, July 16, 1842, p. 2; Illinois State Register, "Governor Duncan," "The Mormons,etc., " June 17, 1842, p. 2; "How can the Letter from Judge Ford,"July 1, 1842, Ibid, Extract of a Journal answer this." July 15, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Col. Henderson and the Mormons," July 15, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, "The Mormons and the Prophet," July 15, 1842, Ibid, "Messrs. Walters and Weber," July 29, 1842, pp 2-3; Ibid, Proceedings in Hancock," August 12, 1842, Ibid, "Speech of Mr. Henry," Dec. 30, 1842, Sangamo Journal, Aug. 12, 1842, p. 2; Weekly North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "Mormon Corporations," June 18, 1842, p. 1; Ibid, "The Mormons, " July 9, 1842, p. 1; Quincy Whig, "Correspondence of the St. Louis New Era, " Dec. 5, 1840, p. 2; Warsaw Message," "An Extra for the Extra case of Joseph Smith and Others, " datendate missing, 1843, or 1844, (No title) 1843 or 1844, Warsaw Signal, "To the Public," July 24, 1844, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Romance of Mormons History, " Dec. 23, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, Dec. 23, 1846, p. 1. Ibid, "History Vindicated," Feb. 6, 1847, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 25, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, June 25, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, July 23, 1842.

1. The Nauvoo Charter was granted to the Mormons in December 1840 and took effect in February 1841. It provided for a Municipal Court, a Legion and a university and conferred upon the Mormons highly privileged powers. It is reality conferred upon them the privileges of a sovereign state.

2. "The facts stated...show that the Legislature were corruptly influenced to grant the Mormons all the power

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7. Ibid, "The Mormons, " July 9, 1842, p. 3.

8 Ibid, "The Mormons, " July 23, 1842, p. 1.

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II. The Political Patronage to the Sect.

1. The Nauvoo Charter was granted to the Mormons in December 1840 and took effect in February 1841. It provided for a Municipal Court, a Legion and a university and conferred upon the Mormons highly privileged powers. It in reality conferred upon them the privileges of a sovereign state.

2. "The Whig party...knew that the Legislature was corruptly influenced to grant the Mormons all the power

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7. Ibid., "The Mormons," July 9, 1842, p. 3.

8. Ibid., "The Mormons," July 23, 1842, p. 1.

they demanded."[9]

B. The Nauvoo Municipal Court.

References: Sangamo Journal, "The Arms of the State," July 8, 1842, p. 2, Ibid, "Mormon Plor," July 8 1842, p. 2. Ibid, "Mormon News," Sept. 2, 1842, p. 2; The Alton Telegraph, and Democratic Review, "Aug. 5, 1843, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Outrages Renewed," June 8, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Jerimiah Smith," June 15, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, March 14, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Message, "The Late Arrest," Jan. 3, 1844, p. 1. Ibid, "Great Excitement at Carthage," Jan. 10, 1844, p. (?) Ibid, Jan. 17, 1844, p. 1; Ibid, "The Affair at Carthage," Jan. 17, 1844, p.1; Ibid, "Another Mormon Outrage," Feb. 7, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "An extra Ordinance for the Extra Case of Joseph Smith and Others," date missing, 1843, or 1844; Warsaw Signal "Why Oppose the Mormons?" April 25, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal "Jerry Smith Captured," June 5, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "HA! Ha! Ha!" June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Let Him That is Without Sin cast the First Stone," Juoy 24, 1844, p. a; Ibid, "To the Public," July 24, 1844, p. a; Ibid, "The Nauvoo Expositor, Introductory" June 7, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw "Romance of History," Dec. 23, 1846, p. 2. Warsaw Signal, "Still Alive and Kicking," Feb. 19, 1845, Warsaw Signal.

The Nauvoo Charter Provided for a Municipal Court which was to have jurisdiction over all cases of misdemeanor and crime committed in the city of Nauvoo.

2. "Jerimiah Smith, whom we mentioned last week as having been wrested from a deputy marshal by the authorities of Nauvoo, was released by 'Holy Joe.'"[10]

3. "The authorities at Nuavoo have repealed their ordinance, the object of which was to prevent the arrest of Joseph Smith, by the authorities of the State."[11]

4. "We publish in this No. (sic.) several of the Nauvoo

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9. Weekly North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "Mormon Corporations," June 18, 1842, p. 1.

10. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 15, 1844, p. 2.

11. Sangamo Journal, March 14, 1844, p. 2.

8. The Nauvoo Municipal Court.

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10. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 15, 1844, p. 2.

11. Sangamo Journal, March 14, 1844, p. 2.

Ordinances....One ordinance authorizes marriages without a license, another sets Smith above the license laws of the State; for the health and convenience of travelers (sic), another takes all process out of the hands of State officers, and puts it into the city & yet another takes the pardoning power away from the Governor!"[12]

C. The Nauvoo Legion.

References: Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot, March 18, 1841, p. 1; Ibid, April 15, 1841, p. 1; The Lee County Democrat May 14, 1842, Illinois State Register "Trouble at Nauvoo" August 19, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "More Awful Disclosures," Aug. 19, 1842, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Nauvoo Legion," May 6, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Let Him That Readeth Understand," June 10, 1842, pp. 2-3; North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser. "Rescue of Joe Smith," July 7, 1843, p. 3; Ibid, "The Arms of the State--Where are they?" July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The State Arms," July 22, 1842, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review," July 23, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Latest from Nauvoo," June 29, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, Feb. 29, 1844, p. 2; Quincy Herald, "Trouble at Nauvoo--Outbreak of the Mormons,"Aug. 25, 1842, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, Sept. 26, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Let Him That Readeth Understandeth,"June 10, 1842, pp. 2-3; Ibid, Oct. 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Charters,"Dec. 26, 1844, p.1; Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "Another Report from Nauvoo,"Nov. 8, 1844, p. 2. Sentimentalist, June 15, 1844, p. 1; Warsaw Message, "The Late Arrest," Jan. 3, 1844, p. 1; Ibid, "Meeting at Green Plains,"Jan. 3, 1844, ; Ibid, "The Affair at Carthage,"Jan. 17 , 1844, p. 1; Ibid, "An Extra Ordinance for the Extra Case of Joseph Smith and Others,"(date missing) 1843 or 1844, Sangamo Journal, "Mr. Orson Spencer"July 11, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Headquarters, Nauvoo Legion" pp. 1-2; Warsaw Signal, "To the Public" July 29, 1844, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review,""Letters to Governor Ford, No. 1," Feb. 15 1845, p. 1; Warsaw Signal, " Major General Denham," Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2.

1. "The act incorporating the city of Nauvoo, confers upon the Mormons most extraordinary powers....Section 25 of this act provides for the establishment of a military corp of indefinite size, called "Legion," to the officers of which are granted powers both dangerous

12. Warsaw Message, Jan. 17, 1844, p. 1.

without a license, another sets fourth above the license laws of the State; for the health and convenience of travelers (1.) ...

hands of State officers, and puts it into the city & yet another takes the pardoning power away from the Governor!"[12]

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1. "The act incorporating the city of Nauvoo, [illegible] powers....Section 25 of this act provides for the establishment of a military corps of infantry-mite size, called "Legion," to the officers [illegible]

and offensive. By it, the commissioned military officers, are constituted the LAW MAKING POWER: with no restriction whatever, except the constitution of the United States and this State."[13]

2. "They are...enrolling among their officers some of the best talent in country."[14]

3. "John C. Bennett (invites) to be present at a grand review of the Nauvoo Legion, composing nearly two thousand well disciplined soldiers and inspect the same in company with Governor Carlin."[15]

4. "Under the power conferred by this section, the Mormons have created the office of Lieutenant General, and have elected Joe Smith to the same, who has actually been commissioned by the Governor as such officer, which makes him the highest military officer in the United States, and when in the service of the United States, he will command all of its armies. GEN. WASHINGTON was appointed Lieutenant General after the revolution (sic) but since his resignation the office has remained vacant in the army of the united States,"[16]

D. The Nauvoo University.

References: Sangamo Journal, "Let Him That Readeth understand," June 10, 1842, pp. 2-3; Ibid, "Mormon Plot," July 8, 1842, p. 2.

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13. Sangamo Journal, "Let Him that Readeth Understand, June 10, 1842, pp. 203.

14. Ibid, "The Arms of the State," July 8, 1842, p. 2.

15. Ibid, "Nauvoo Legion, May 6, 1842, p. 2.

16. Ibid, "Let Him that Readeth Understand," June 10, 1842, pp-2-3.

and offensive. By it, the commissioned military officers, are constituted the LAW MAKING POWER: with no restriction [illegible] and this State. "[13]

3. "[illegible] the best talent in country."[14]

2. "John C. Bennett (invites) to be present at a grand [illegible] the Freemen Cont.."[15]

1. "Under a power contained in this Revelation, the Mayor [illegible] Lieutenant General [illegible] Nauvoo Legion, [illegible] he will command all of its armies. GEN. WASHINGTON [illegible] but since his resignation the office has remained vacant in the army of the United States."[16]

[illegible]. "The Nauvoo Priesthood.

Reference: Times and Seasons, [illegible] understand," Times 10, 1842, pp. 2-3; Ibid, "Mormon plot," July 8, 1842, p. 2.

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13. Times and Seasons, [illegible] 10, 1842, pp. 203.

14. Ibid, "The Arms of the State," July 2, 1842, p. 2.

15. Ibid, "Nauvoo Legion, May 6, 1842, p. 2.

16. Ibid, "Let Him that Reader Understand," Times 10, 1842, pp-2-3.

1. Section 25 (act incorporating the city of Nauvoo) of this act provides for the establishment of a University, conferring upon its officers legislative powers equal to those possessed by the Legislature itself."[17]

E. The Mormon Vote to the highest bidder.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Forgery and Deception" July 23, 1842; Sangamo Journal, "Let Him that Readeth Understand" June 10, 1842, p. 2-3. Ibid, "The Mormons," July 1, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, July 1, 1842; Quincy Herald, "read! Read! Read! " July 28, 1842, Sangamo Journal, July 8, 1842, p. 2.

1. "The bargain for the vote of the Mormons, by the friends of Judge Ford has been disclosed."[18]

2. " The people have much to say, and will say much also, in relation to the CORRUPT BARGAIN between the leaders of the same party in Illinois and Joe Smith the Mormon Prophet, by which they have formed a league to govern the State. They gave him power and he gave them votes."[19]

3. It seems apparent that the Mormon vote was given to that party who offered most of it.

III. The Mormons Enter Politics.

A. The Mormon candidates for office.

References: The Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 11, 1842; Sangamo Journal, Feb. 29, p. 2;

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17. Sangamo Journal, "Let Him That Readeth Understand," June 10, 1842, p. 2-3.

18. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Forgery and Deception, July 23, 1842, p. 2.

19. Sangamo Journal, "Let Him That Readeth Understand, " June10, 1842, p. 2-3.

1. Section 25 (act incorporating the city of Nauvoo) of this act provides for the establishment of a University, "[illegible] the civil and military [illegible] equal to those possessed by the Legislature itself."[17]

E. The Mormon Vote to the highest bidder.

[illegible] "Slavery and Deception" July 23, 1842; Sangamo Journal, "Let [illegible]," [illegible] 1842, p. [illegible]; Sangamo Journal, July 8, 1842, p. 2.

1. "The bargain for the vote of the Mormons, by the friends of Polk and Van Buren."[18]

2. "The people have much to say, and will say much also, in relation to the CORRUPT BARGAIN between the leaders of the same party in Illinois and Joe Smith to govern the State. They gave him power and he gave them votes."[19]

3. It seems apparent that the Mormon vote was given to that party who offered most of it.

III. The Mormons Enter Politics.

A. The Mormon candidates for office.

References: The Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 11, 1842; Sangamo Journal, Feb. 24, p. 2;

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17. Sangamo Journal, "[illegible]," June 10, 1842, p. 2-3.

18. [illegible]

19. Sangamo Journal, "Let Him That Readeth Understand," [illegible], p. 2-3.

Burlington Hawkeye, Aug. 21, 1842, p. 4; Illinois State Register, "Joe Dunca " May 27, 1842, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic ReviewJune 11, 1842, p. 2. Sangamo Journal, Aug. 12, 1842, Quincy Herald, "The Mormon Circular," Feb. 3, 1842, p. 3.

1. "The Mormons have nominated a full ticket for county officers of their own religious Denomination, in the county of Hancock. They intend to rule or ruin."[20]

2. "General Hyram Smith will be a candidate for Congress for the sixth district."[21]

3. "1900 votes were polled at the recent election in Nauvoo, All the Mormon candidates in the county were elected."[22]

B. The Mormons supported the Whigs in 1840.

References: Illinois State Register, "Whig Veracity," Nov. 13, 1840, p. 3; Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer, "The Mormons for Harrison, " April 17, 1840, p. 2; Quincy Argus, June 5, 1841, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Mormons in Congress"Feb. 29, 1840, p. 1. Ibid, "Hancock County," Sept. 19, 1840, Ibid, "Hancock County, " --All Hail!" Nov. 7, 1840, p. 2. Ibid, Nov. 12, 1840, p. 2.

1. "The effect of this statement (of Joe Smith) has been to turn the Mormons, almost to a man against Van Buren, and to make them equally as unanimous for Gen. Harrison."[23]

2. "There is something connected with the vote at Nauvoo precinct (1840) which needs explanation. Two hundred Mormon voters were induced to erase the name

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20. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 11, 1842, p. 2.

21. Sangamo Journal, Feb. 29, 1844.

22. Burlington Hawkeye, Aug. 21, 1845, p. 2.

23. Peoria Register and North-Western Gazettser, "The Mormons For Harrison, "April 17, 1840, p. 2.

[illegible], Aug. 21, 1843, p. 2; Illinois State Register, "[illegible]," May 27, 1842, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 11, 1842, p. 2. Sangamo Journal, [illegible] 1842. Quincy [illegible], [illegible] 1842, p. 2.

1. "The Mormons [illegible] of their own religious Denomination, in the county of Hancock, [illegible]."[20]

2. "[illegible] for the [illegible] district."[21]

3. "[illegible] were [illegible]."[22]

B. The Mormons [illegible] in 1840.

[illegible] Sept. 12, 1840, [illegible] Nov. 7, 1840, p. 2. Ibid., Nov. 12, 1840, p. 2.

1. "The effect of this statement (of Joe Smith) has been to turn the Mormons, almost to a man against Van Buren, and [illegible] Harrison."[23]

2. "[illegible] (1840) [illegible] Mormon voters were induced to erase the name

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20. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 11, 1842, p. 2.

21. [illegible]

22. Burlington Hawkeye, Aug. 21, 1843, p. 2.

23. Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer, "The Mormons for Harrison," April 17, 1840, p. 2.

2. Snyder died before election and Judge Ford was appointed to fill his place. The newspaper comment was "there can be little doubt of the success of THOMAS FORD and JOHN MOORE as Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Mormon influence...have all been brought to bear against the whigs."[27]

3. "....in the single precinct of Nauvoo, in Hancock county--the city of Joe Smith--Ford received ONE THOUSAND THIRTY SEVEN VOTES, and Governor Duncan six."[28]

Thos. Ford was elected Governor.

D. Joe Smith For President in 1844.

References: Illinois State Register "Presidential," Oct. 27, 1843, p. 2. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Joe Smith vs Henry Clay", June 8, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons and the Presidencey," August 31, 1844, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, March 2, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, March 1844, Ibid, June 8, 1844, p. 2; Illinois State Register, "Henry Clay and Joe Smith--their Correspondence," June 14, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, Feb. 29, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Globe and Joe Smith," April 4, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, May 9, 1844, Ibid, "Public Meeting," May 30, 1844, p. 1. The Illinois Statesman, March 11, 1844, p. 2. North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "The Globe and Joe Smith," May 2, 1844, p. 1, Ibid, May 17, 1844, p. 2; Sentimentalist, "Great and Glorious Gathering of the People" June 15, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, (2 articles) June 15, 1844; p. 2; Ibid, Signal, "Church and State," April 25, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Joe Smith and the Goove," April 25, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Joe Smith and Henry Clay," June 5, 1844, p. 2; Nauvoo Expositor, "Introduction" June 7, 1844, p. 2.

1. The Mormons were displeased with the candidates of both political parties, so their Prophet Joe Smith decided to run.

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27. Quincy Whig, "The Election," August 13, 1842, p. 2.

28. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormon Vote At Nauvoo," August , 7, 1842, p. 2.

2. "Who shall be our next President! Do you want to know? We will let it out soon."

"The Neighbor has since announced Jos. Smith the Mormon Prophet as its candidate."[29]

3. "Another candidate for the Presidency has entered the field. This important personage is, the Prophet of the field, This important personage is, the Prophet of the (Latter Day Saints,'Gen. JOSEPH SMITH. We have not learned whether he intends to submit his claims to a National Convention, or whether he will run on his own hook. We judge from remarks in his own organ, that he considers himself a full team for the whole of them."[30]

4. "The Mormons have resolved to hold a convention at Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the office of Presidency, and Vice Presidency."[31]

5. " A laudible respect for the wise course pointed out to us, as a church and people by our late venerably and distinguished fellow-servant and president of aid church, Joseph Smith, who was our candidate for the Presidential Chair of the United States, but who was inhumanly murdered by a portion of the powers that exist in this land, would say to us, if nothing more, beware how you vote for a Chief Magistrate of tthis Government!"[32]

E. Mormon State convention.

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29. Illinois State Register, Oct. 27, 1843, p. 2.

30. Lee County Democrat, Mch. 2, 1844, p. 2.

32. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons, and the Presidency, " Aug. 31, 1844, p. 2.

2. "Who shall be our next President? Do you want to know? [illegible] let it out soon."

"The [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Roman Proust as its candidate."[29]

3. "[illegible] Vice-President [illegible] Proust [illegible] President of [illegible] Roman [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Proust [illegible] President [illegible] Democrat [illegible] President [illegible] Democrat [illegible] President [illegible] Democrat

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Mormon State Convention," May 11, 1844, p. 2; Sentimentalist, "Great and Glorious Gathering of the People! ! ! June 15, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Public Meeting," May 30, 1844, p. 1; North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, May 11, 1844, p. 4;

1. "....'at a public meeting held in that city (Nauvoo) on the 23d of last month, the Mormons resolved to call a State Convention, to assemble at the same place on the 19th of May inst. for the purpose of consulting upon measures for the furtherance of their designs in the next Presidential election.' Every county is invited to send two delegates....The Meeting expressed the opinion that the Mormons can bring, independent of any other party, from two to five hundred thousand into the field; and nominated several gentlemn to attend the Baltimore Convention (which) to make overtures to that body!"[33]

F. The Remaining Mormons In Illinois Support The Democrats In 1846.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, May 31, 1845, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, Aug. 21, 1845, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "The August Election, May 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Mr. Bartlett," Aug. 12, 1846, p. 2-3, Ibid, Aug. 12, 1846, p. 3 Ibid, "Frauds in Hancock," Aug. 12, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 26, 1846, p. 2; Aug. 26, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 9, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 9, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Falsehood Exposed" Sept. 30, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 30, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 7, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 14, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Nov. 4, p. 2; Ibid, May 13, 1846, p. 2; Warsaw Signal (Extra) "A Deep Game," July 31, 1846, p. 2; Weekly Northwestern Gazette, "The Mormon Vote," May 2, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Frauds In Hancock," Aug. 21, 1846, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Mormon Movements," --Mysteries of Locofocoism," Jan. 1, 1846, p. 2.

The Mormon remnant in Illinois had not anticipated voting in Illinois in 1846, but some Democrat politicians

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33. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, May 11, 1844, p. 2.

persuaded them to do so to further their cause. As a result Nauvoo went Democratic by almost a thousand votes.

IV. Meeting the Mormon Issue in Hancock County.

A. The Anti-Mormon Party.

References: Illinois State Register, "Proceedings in Hancock," August 12, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Trouble at Nauvoo," Aug. 11, 1842; Sangamo Journal, "Principles of Judge Ford," July 22, 1842, p. 2; Illinois Statesman, "Anti-MormonConvention," Sept. 16, 1843, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormonism," Sept. 16, 1843, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormonism and the Message," Oct. 16, 1843, p. 2-3; Ibid, "To the Citizens of Illinois," Oct. 16, 1843, p. 2-3; Ibid, "Warsaw Message," Nov. 27, 1843, p. 2; North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, Sept. 15, 1843, p. 5; Quincy Herald, "Trouble at Nauvoo--Outbreak of the Mormons," Aug. 25, 1842, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Anti-Mormon Convention," July 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, July 16, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, Anti-Mormon Convention," July 17, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Anti-Mormons Attend," date missing; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letters to Gov. Ford, No. 1, Feb. 15, 1841, p. 1; Illinois State Register, "Hancock County" Jan. 23, 1846; p. 2; Ibid, "Hancock County" April 16, 1846, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, Aug. 6, 1846, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Lee County F Affairs," Nov. 12, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Next Governor" date missing (1845) ; Ibid, "Anti-Mormons," July 31, 1846.

1. The Anti-Mormon party was organized in August 1841, as a result of the election of 1840, in order to compete successfully with the sect.

2. "....there are two tickets run for county commissioners and School commissioner in that county (Hancock) one by the Mormons and the other by the Anti-Mormons."[34]

3. "Delegates from several of the lower counties on the Military Tract will convene at Carthage, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next to take into consideration the propriety of adopting defensive measures in relation to the Mormons. The late refusal on the part of the Governor

34. Sangamo Journal, August 20, 1841, p. 2.

Ford to issue a new writ in compliance of the Governor of Missouri, for Joseph Smith, has awakened a spirit which we fear will end in bloodshed. The Missourians 20,000 in number it is said, stand ready to cooperate with the Illinoisians."[35]

4. "The Anti-Mormons of each precinct are requested to hold meetings as soon as possible, and appoint delegates to attend a Convention to be held at Carthage, on Saturday, the 20th inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates for county and state officers, at the approaching election."[36]

5. The Anti-Mormon party ceased to serve its purpose in 1846 when the Mormons were expelled from the State.

Conclusion.

At the time the Mormons arrived in Illinois there was a peculiar political situation--there was a balance of power between the Whig and Democratic parties. Consequently, a voting population the size of the Mormon sect was a favor to be courted. It is very apparent that the Mormons did not repel this courtship, in the electio s that followed. They voted as a unit the Whig ticket in 1840 at the dictation of their prophet, Joseph Smith, and supported the Democrats in 1842. But in 1844 the candidates of neither political party suited the prophet for the Presidencey, so he decided to run himself. He had reached the climax of his spiritual and temporal power at this time, but his

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35. Illinois Statesman, "Anti-Mormon Convention," Sept. 18, 1843

36. Warsaw Signal, July 10, 1844, p. 2.

Pond to issue a new writ in compliance of the Governor of Missouri, for Joseph Smith, has awakened a spirit which we "see with U [illegible]. [illegible] 20,000 in number it is said, stand ready to cooperate with the Illinoisians."[35]

4. "The Anti-Mormons of each precinct are requested to hold meetings as soon as possible, and appoint delegates [illegible], on Mis- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

assassination in June of that year ended the Mormons hope of a political victory. The killing of Joe Smith sounded the death knell to Mormonism as a political force in Illinois. The Remnant of the sect again voted the Democratic ticket in 1846 to further the designs of ambitious politicians, but its vote was insignificant.

In In return for Mormon support, the sect was given a special charter for the city of Nauvoo known as the Nauvoo charter. The charter in essence gave them a sovereign state. It provided for a Municipal Court, a University, and a Legion, whose arms were supplied by the State of Illinois. This charter provided a series of political and civil grievances, that enabled Joe Smith to defy the Government not only of Illinois,but of the United States as well. In order to meet the political situation in Hancock county, an Anti-Mormon party was organized which was neither Whig nor Democrat. This party organized was in order that the non-Mormons might compete more effectively with the Mormons, however, it soon took on very vicious tendencies. It was disbanded after the final expulsion of the Mormons from the State. Politics perhaps provided the key to the Mormon difficulties in Illinois.

# PART FOUR

## THE EXPOSE OF MORMONISM

### I. John C. Bennett.

A. Prestige of the Man.

References: Illinois State Register, Feb. 4, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, The Game of the Whigs," July 22, 1842, Sangamo Journal, "Extract," Nov. 11, 1842, p. 2; Quincy Whig, Jan. 22, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Late From Nauvoo--John C. Bennett, " July 9, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Feb. 12, 1842, p. 2.

1. Bennett palmed himself off on the Mormons as a man of letters and great ability in leadership. The Saints did not question his part history, but welcomed him into their fold. He was promptly elevated to the highest positions in their Holy City.

2. "Gen. Bennett is in the field for Senator for Hancock--This gentleman at present is General of the Nauvoo Legion, Mayor of Nauvoo, and Master in Chancery for Hancock County, and in addition, we believe is a practicing physician."[1]

B. Bennett joins the Mormon Sect.

References: Quincy Whig, "John C. Bennett," Oct. 10, 1850, p. 2; Ibid, "Late From Nauvoo-John C. Bennett," July 9, 1842, p. 2.

1. "John C. Bennett, Quarter Master General of Illinois, was baptised at Nauvoo, in the belief of the "Latter Day Saints, one day last week."[2]

C. Appointments of Bennett.

References: Sangamo Journal, Feb. 25, 1841, p. 2; Ibid,

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1. Quincy Whig, "Joseph Smith, " Jan. 22, 1842, p. 2

2. Quincy Whig, Oct. 10, 1840, p. 2.

# THE EXPOSE OF MORMONISM

1. [illegible]

A. Prestige of the Man.

[illegible] Bennett," July 9, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Feb. 12, 1842, p. 2.

1. Bennett refined himself off on the Mormons as a man of letters and great ability in [illegible]. [illegible] did not question his past history, but welcomed him into their fold. He was promptly elevated to the highest positions in their Holy City.

2. "Gen. Bennett is in the field for Senator for Hancock--this gentleman at present is General of the [illegible] Hancock County, and in addition, we believe is a practicing physician."[1]

B. Bennett joins the Mormon Sect.

References: [illegible] p. 2; Ibid., "Late From Nauvoo-John C. Bennett," July 9, 1842, p. 2.

1. [illegible] was baptized at Nauvoo, in the belief of the "Latter Day Saints, one day [illegible] see."[2]

C. Appointments of Bennett.

References: Sangamo Journal, Feb. 25, 1841, p. 2; Ibid,

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1. [illegible] "Jan. 12, 1842, p. 2.

2. Warsaw Signal, Oct. 10, 1840, p. 2.

"The Warsaw Signal," June 10, 1842, 2-3; Ibid, July 15, 1842, p. 2; Quincy Whig, Feb. 12, 1842, p. 2.

1. "Gen. J. C. Bennett has been elected Mayor of Nauvoo under the late act incorporating that city."[3]

2. "Gen. Bennett has been appointed Master in Chancery by Judge Douglass,"[4] for Hancock County.

3. "He (Gov. Carlin) has appointed General Bennett his Quarter Master General, by virtue of which office he has possession of all the arms of the State, and has actually taken the most of them to the headquarters of the Nauvoo Legion." 5

D. The Quarrel between Smith and Bennet..

References: Illinois State Register, "The Journal," July 15, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Public Opinion in Missouri," July 27, 1842, pp. 2-3; Ibid, "Arrival Extraordinary,"Sept. 2, 1842, p. 1; Sangamo Journal, July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," July 15, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, July 15, 1842, pp. 2-3; Ibid, "More Discloses"July 15, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, "Items of News," July 22, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, July 22, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Gen. Bennett Assertion," August 12, 1842, Ibid, Aug. 12, 1842, p. 3; Ibid, Aug 12, 1842, p. 3; Ibid, "Bennett's Expose of Mormonism,"Nov. 11, 1842, Ibid, "The History of the Saints," Nov. 18, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Nov. 18, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "History of the Saints,"Nov. 25, 1842, p. 2; Quincy Herald,"Arrival Extraordinary," August 25, 1842, p. 2;Quincy Whig,"Bennett," July 25, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormonism "Aug. 13, 1842, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Trouble Among Judge Fords Constituents," July 2, 1842, p. 2;
Ibid, "The Mormon Exposure," July 2, 1842, p. 2.
Ibid, July 16, 1842, p.2. Ibid, July 16, 1842, p. 2;
Ibid, July 16, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Bennett's Third Letter," July 23, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, July 23, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Open Defiance of the Laws," Juoy 23, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Ungrateful," ! July 23, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Forgery and Deception," July 23, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," July 23, 1842, p. 1; Lee County Democrat, "Exposure of Mormonism," May 4, 1844, p. 1;

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3. Sangamo Journal, Feb. 25, 1841, p. 2.

4. Ibid, "The Warsaw Signal," June 10, 1842, pp. 2-3.

5. Ibid, "The Warsaw Signal," June 10, 1842, pp. 2-3.

"The Warsaw Signal," June 10, 1842, p-3; Ibid., Jul. 15, 1842, p. 2; Quincy [illegible], Feb. 12, 1842, p. 2.

1. [illegible] and was dismissed [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible]."

2. "[illegible] by Judge Doug[illegible]."

3. "He (Gov. Carlin) has appointed General Bennett his Quarter Master General, by virtue of which office he has possession of all the arms of the State, and has actually taken the most of them to the headquarters of the Mormon [illegible]."

D. The Quarrel between Smith and Bennet..

[illegible] "Sangamo Journal, Feb. 25, 1842, p. 2.

4. Ibid., "The Warsaw Signal," June 10, 1842, pp. 2-3.

5. Ibid., "The Warsaw Signal," June 10, 1842, pp. 2-3.

Warsaw Signal, "Mormons In Boston," Date Missing; North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser,"A Great Mormon Spoke Gone, " July 2, 1842, p. 4; Ibid, "Latest From Nauvoo," July 23, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 30, 1842, p. 3; Peoria Democratic Press, "General Bennett,"Jan. 11, 1843; Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer, " A Great Mormon Spoke Gone,"June 24, p. 1; Ibid, Arrest of Joe Smith," October 21, 1842, Ibid, Gen. Bennett's Lecture,"Jan. 13, 1843, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Later From Nauvoo--John C. Bennett," July 9, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, July 9, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, July 9, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Difficulties At Nauvoo, " July 16, 1842, p. 2.

1. "Gen. John C. Bennett asked to withdraw from Nauvoo Church and resigns as Mayor of Nauvoo."[6]

2. "Notice --The subscribers, members of the first presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints withdraw the hand of fellowship from Gen. John C. Bennett, as a christian, he having been labored with from time to time, to persuade him to amend his conduct, apparently to no good effect." [7]

3. "Mr. Joseph Smith has quite a long communication addressed to the members of the Church and the 'honorable part of the community, exposing the character and conduct of Mr. John C. Bennett, while Mayor of the city, commander of the Nauvoo Legion, Master in Chancery for Hancock County, candidate for the Legislature, a distinguished leader in the church, & c., By this publication it appears that Bennett has been guilty of seduction, adultery, slander, lying,etc.,.... he came

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6. Sangamo Journal, "For the Sangamo Journal, " July 8, 1842, p. 2.

7. North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "A Great Mormon Spoke Gone, " July 2, 1842, p. 4.

1. "Gen. John C. Bennett asked to withdraw — Nauvoo Church and resigns as Mayor of Nauvoo,"

2. "Notice —The subscribers, members of the first presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints withdraw the hand of fellowship from Gen.

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to Nauvoo, joined the Church, and put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."[8]

4. "....General John Cooke Bennett....is preparing to publish a book, which is to be a full and complete history of the Mormons, public and private--the secrets of their religion, their mode of life at Nauvoo-their celebrated prophet Joe Smith's secret system of elves--their mode of warfare--factics--civil and religious government--with various other curious and perfectly original matters."[9]

5. "General Bennett, the ex-Mormon is lecturing at Boston on the atrocity of Joe Smith. He has large audiences."[10]

6. "As we anticipated, our court was crowded last week to hear Gen. Bennett's exposure of the Mormons. The general belief, is that he spoke the truth." [11]

II. The Bennett Expose.

A. Bennett's Letters to the Sangamo Journal and expose of the Mormons.

References: Sangamo Journal, "Further Mormon Developments," July 5, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Astonishing Mormon Disclosures," July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "For the Sangamo Journal," July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Gen. Bennett's Third Letter," July 15, 1842, p. 2-3; Ibid, Gen. Bennett's 4th Letter," July 22, 1842, p. 2; "Disclosures," July 22, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Letters From Bennett," Aug. 19, 1842, p. 2; North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "From the Sangamo Journal,"

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8. Quincy Whig, "Late From Nauvoo-John C. Bennett," July 8, 1842

9. Illinois State Register, "Arrival Extraordinary," Sept. 8, 1842, p. 1.

10. Ibid, Oct. 7, 1842.

11. Peoria Register, Jan. 13, 1843, p. 2.

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10. Ibid, Oct. 7, 1842.

11. Boots Register, Jan. 13, 1843, p. 5.

July 16, 1842, p. 4; I bid, "Mormon Disclosures--John C. Bennett's Expose," July 16, 1842, p. 4; Quincy Whig, "The Difficulties at Nauvoo," July 16, 1842, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "From the Louisville Journal," Sept. 2, 1842, p. 2.

1. 1st Letter to Sangamo Journal.

Gen. Bennett announced to the world his intentions to expose Mormonism and especially the Prophet Joe Smith in it true light--one of vice, depravity and crime. He avowed his intentions of joining the Sect was merely to expose it.

2. 2nd Letter to Sangamo Journal.

1st THE DURESS--Joseph Smith threatens Bennett to exonerate him from the Spiritual Wife Doctrine.

2nd "THE FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY--In 1841, Joe Smith predicted or prophesied in a public congregation in Nauvoo, that Lilburn W. Boggs, ex-Governor of Missouri, should die by violent means within one year. From one or two months prior to the attempted assassination of Gov. Boggs, Mr. O. P. Rockwell left Nauvoo for parts unknown to the citizens of Nauvoo."

3d Bennett followed to Springfield by one of Smith's Danite band.

4th Joe Smith's attempt to seduceMrs. Sarah M. Pratt to become his spiritual wife on religious grounds.

5th Miss Nancy Rigdon approached to become the Prophet's spiritual wife.

6th Attempts on the virtue of Miss Martha Brotherton and her imprisonment while at Nauvoo.

7th Bennett's affidavit of Duresse.

8th Melissa Schindles statement of the licentiousness.

of Joe Smith.[12]

3. 3rd Letter to Sangamo Journal.

1st Bennett's excommunication from the Nauvoo Church dated back to make it appear that he was first suspended from the Church.

2nd Seduction of Nancy Rigdon in the name of the Lord.

3d Joe Smith's extensive land frauds in Iowa and Illinois.

4th Doings at Nauvoo Lodge U.D.

~~5TH~~ 5th The attacks of Nauvoo Wasp.

6th Reaction of City of Nauvoo to the Spiritual Wife doctrine.

7th Threatening of the life of Davis and Bennett.[13]

4. 4th Letter to Sangamo Journal.

The expose to disprove by affidavits that "where is there a record against any of our people (Mormons) for a penitentiary crime? NOT IN THE STATE. Where is there a of fine or county imprisonment (for any breach of law) against any of the Latter Day Saints? I know of none in the State. If then they have broken no law, they consequently have then taken away no man's right, they have infringed upon no man's liberties."

I (John C. Bennett) have not time here to go into detail but shall give a full account of them hereafter.

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12. Sangamo Journal, "Further Developments," July 5, 1842, P. 2.

13. Ibid, "Further Developments, " July 15, 1842, p. 2.

of [illegible] Saints.

b. [illegible] Latter Day Saints [illegible]

(1) [illegible] to make it appear that he was first suspended from the Church.

2nd Seduction of Nancy Rigdon in the name of the Lord.

3d Joe Smith's [illegible] law [illegible] in [illegible] Illinois.

4th Doings at Nauvoo [illegible] U.S.

5th The attacks of Nauvoo [illegible].

6th [illegible] of [illegible] doctrine.

7th Tree-hunting of the life of Davis and [illegible].

d. [illegible] [illegible]

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

As to my own case, I shall not attempt to refute any of the charges preferred against one by that combination of wicked men and devils, until I accomplish the work before me, nothing shall divert me from my plans, then, I will show up their lies in rather an unexpected way to them, when Missouri secures Joe, I shall be ready to make all my charges good against him. "[14]

5. 5th Letter to Sangamo Journal.

"The Mormon Church obey Joe Smith as the Supreme God!--if a civil officer, offends him, he must die-Joe's will the moral law--Joe designs to abrogate human law and establish his own will as law--under the new law all the property of members of the Church, their wives and little ones, consecrated to Joe's use."

6. General Bennett, the ex-Mormon is lecturing...on the atrocity of Joe Smith."[15]

7. Bennett published a book entitled, "THE HISTORY OF THE SAINTS, or an Expose of Joe Smith and Mormonism," in order to expose Mormonism, and its spiritual leader Joe Smith.[16]

B. The accusations against the Mormon Prophet for the assassination of ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri.

References: Sangamo Journal, "Murder, A Noble Deed," June 10, 1842, p. 2-3; Ibid, "Disclosures--the attempted Murder of Boggs!" July 22, 1842, p. 2; North-Eastern Gazette and Salem Advertiser, "Latest From Nauvoo," July 23, 1842

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14. Ibid, "Gen. Bennett's 4th Letter," July 22, 1842, p. 2.

15. Ibid, "Letters From General Bennett," Aug. 19, 1842, p. 2.

16. Illinois State Register , Oct. 7, 1842.

p. 4; Quincy Herald, "To the Editor of the Quincy Herald, June 1, 1842, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Assassination of Ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri" May 21, 1842, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Joe Smith--Imposter, July 1, 1842, p. 1.

1. "There are several rumors in regard to the horrible affair (assassination of Boggs). One of which throws the crime on the Mormons--from the fact, we suppose, that Mr. Boggs was Governor at the time, and in no small degree instrumental in driving them from the state."[17]

2. "Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, in a public congregation in Nauvoo, last season (1842) prophesied that Lilburn W. Boggs, Ex-Governor of Missouri should die of violent hands within a year."[18]

3. "In the spring of 1842, Smith offered a reward of five hundred dollars to any man that would kill Boggs,"[19]

C. The arrest of Smith and Rockwell for the shooting of Boggs, and its complications.

References: Lee County Democrat, June 11, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "From Nauvoo," Aug. 13, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 8, 1842; Ibid, Oct. 5, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 22, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Arrest of Rockwell," March 18, 1843, p. 2. Ibid, Joe Smith "The Mormon Prophet Arrested" July 1, 1843, p. 2; Illinois State Register, "Public Opinion in Missouri, "July 29, 1842, pp. 2-3; Ibid, Jan. 6, 1843, p. 3; Sangamo Journal, "From Nauvoo" July 15, 1842, pp. 2-3; Ibid, "From Nauvoo,"July 25, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "A Rumor--Holy Joe Demanded," July 22, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Joe Smith and O. P. Rockwell," Aug. 12, 1842, p. 3; Ibid, "The Governor's Requisition," Aug. 18,1842, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 19, 1842,p.2.

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17. Quincy Whig, "Assassination of Ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri," May 21, 1842, p. 5.

18. Sangamo Journal, "Disclosures--the Attempted Murder of Boggs! " July 22, 1842, p. 2.

19. Ibid, "Disclosures--the Attempted Murder of Boggs." July 22, 1842, p. 2.

2. "Reason Smith, the Mormon Prophet, in a public con-
[illegible]ation in Nauvoo, last season (1842) promised that
[illegible] Smith, Commander of Missouri [illegible]
[illegible] within a year."[18]

3. "In the spring of 1842, Smith offered a reward of
five hundred dollars to any man that would kill Boggs."[19]

C. The arrest of Smith and Rockwell for the shooting of
Boggs, and its complications.

Ibid, "Joe Smith's Demanded," Aug. 19, 1842, p. 3. Ibid, Aug. 19, 1842, pp. 2-3; Ibid "Smith and Rockwell," Aug. 26, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Joe Smith and the Governor," Sept. 2, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, "Recent Attempt to Arrest the People," Sept. 2, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Confirmation," Sept. 2, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "From the State Register," Sept. 2, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 9, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, ""Another Abortive Attempt to Arrest Joe Smith," Sept. 16, 1842, p. 2, Ibid, Sept. 30 1842, p. 2 Ibid, ""Four Hundred Dollars Reward," Sept. 30 1842, p.2.; Ibid, Sept. 30, 1840, p. 2. Ibid, "Gov. Reynold," Oct. 7, 1842, p.2. Ibid, ""Another Farce," Oct. 14, 1842, p.2. I bid, Oct. 21, 1842, p.2. Ibid, "Joe Smith and The Governor," Nov. 4, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, "Ibid, "Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Illinois," Jan. 19, 1843 p. 1; Ibid, Jan. 19, 1842, p. 3; Ibid, "Case of Joe Smith," Jan. 26, 1843, p. 3; Illinois Statesman, "Joe Smith," July 10, 1843, p. 3; Northwestern Gazetteand Galena Advertiser July 23, 1842, p. 4; Ibid, March 17, 1843, p. 1.
Ibid, "Arrest of Joe Smith," June 30, 1843, p. 2; Ibid, ""Rescue of Joe Smith," July 7, 1843, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press," Arrest of O. P. Rockwell," March 22, 1843, p. 2; Peoria Register, March 18, 1843, p. 2. Ibid, "Arrest of Joe Smith," Oct. 21, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Correspondence of Peoria Quincy Herald," Aug. 11, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormons," Aug. 25, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Another Attempt to Arrest Joe Smith" Sept. 8, 1842, Quincy Whig, "After the Election," Sept. 8. 1842, p. 2. Ibid, Aug. 20, 1842, p. 2. Warsaw Signal, "State-of the Facts Connected With the Arrest of Joe Smith, And His Discharge Therefrom,"July 15, 1843, Ibid, July 15, 1843, Ibid, "Joseph Smith," The Mormon Prophet," July 15, 1843, Ibid, "Cyrus Walker," July 15, 1843, Ibid, "An Inquiry," Oct. 18, 1843, p 1; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review," July 16, 1842, Ibid, "The Attempted Murder of Gov. Boggs, in Missouri," July 16,1842, p. 2; Ibid, "The Assassin Detected, March 11, 1843, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, Jan. 18, 1844, p.2; Ibid, Jan. 18, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Further Remarks --the Mormon Difficulties," Sept. 26, 1844, p. 2.

1. "Joe Smith anticipates a requisition upon Gov. Carlin from Gov. Reynolds of Missouri for <u>his person</u>: and is determined not to be given up."[20]
2. "Whereas, a requisition has been made upon me, as the Executive of this State, by the apprehension and surrender of O. P. Rockwell, who is charged with the crime of shooting Iliburn W. Boggs, with intent to kill in the

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20. <u>Sangamo Journal</u>, "From Nauvoo," July 15, 1842, pp. 2-3.

county of Jackson, and the State of Missouri, the County of Jackson, and the State of Missouri on the eight of the 6th day of May 2 A. D. 1842.

"And whereas, in obedience to the constitution a demand has been made by the Governor of Missouri upon me, for the apprehension and surrender of JOSEPH SMITH, (commonly called the Mormon Prophet) who is charged with the crime of being accessory to the shooting of said Boggs, at the time and place of aforesaid with intent to kill."[21]

3. "Both the accused were arrested, but were released upon a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Municipal Court at Nauvoo. Upon being informed of this, Gov. Carlin again dispatched persons to effect the arrest, the writ of Habeas Corpus, which was issued being a nullity. Before the return a second time of the officers to Nauvoo, the Prophet said had a revelation that it would be better than he should not be forthcoming. Thus far he has eluded the officers."[22]

4. "Gov. Carlin has directed Sheriff Jasper to return to Quincy. If the Sheriff does not succeed, the Militia of the State must be called on to enforce the laws."[23]

5. "Boswell charged with the attempt to murder ex-Governor Boggs, has been remanded back to Jackson County

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21. Ibid, "Four Hundred Dollars Reward," Sept. 30, 1842, p. 2.

22. Illinois Register, "Arrest of Joseph Smith," Aug. 19, 1842 p. 2.

23. Sangamo Journal, Aug. 19, 1842, p. 2-3.

county of Jackson, and the State of Missouri, the County of Jackson, and the State of Missouri on the night of the 6th day of May A. D. 1842.

"And whereas, in obedience to the constitution a demand has been made by the Governor of Missouri upon me, for the surrendering and delivering up of Joseph Smith, (commonly called the Mormon Prophet) who is charged with the crime of being accessory to the shooting of said Lilburn W. Boggs.

3. "This is a crime well known, and very criminal in the nature of a barbarous attempt to assassinate a fellow creature. This crime imposed a trust, and, the high criminal nature of the offence, the sacred duty of the executive of Illinois to see that the criminal, who has violated a sacred trust, should be delivered up to the injured state, for trial, and, if found guilty, the Prophet has a sentence that he should be better than he should not be forthcoming. Thus far he has clothed the officers."[32]

4. "Now, Smith was already in my power on a charge of treason. If he could find bail for treason, the dignity of the State must be called on to enforce the laws."[33]

5. "Rockwell charged with the attempt to assassinate Governor Boggs, was found guilty and sentenced to Alton State

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32. Ibid., "Open letter to Governor Carlin," Nauvoo, Ill., Aug. 10, 1842.

33. Illinois Register, "Arrest of Joseph Smith," Aug. 20, 1842.

34. Sangamo Journal, Aug. 19, 1842, p. 2-3.

(Mo.) in consequence of some informality in the change of venue."[24]

6. "The District court of the United States have had under consideration...of case of Jos. Smith, arrested under a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, as an alleged accessary to the attemptedmurder of Governor Boggs...the court...decided that Smith was not a fugitive having been in the state of Illinois at the time of the attempted assassination. Smith has since been released from custody."[25]

7. "O. P. Rockwell has been discharged from prison in Missouri and has returned to Nauvoo."[26]

D. The Spiritual Wife Doctrine.

References: Illinois State Register, "Arrival Extraordinary," Sept. 2, 1842, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Miss Brotherton's Statement," July 22, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Astounding Mormon Disclosures," July 8, 1842, p. 2 Ibid, "For the Sangamo Journal," July 8, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Gen. Bennett's Third Letter," July 15, 1842, pp. 2-3; Ibid, "Gen. Bennett's 4th Letter," July 22, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Orson Pratt," July 29, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Joe Smith's Letter to Miss Rigdon," Aug. 19, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, Joe Smith's Morality," Aug. 19, 1842, Ibid, "From the Louisville,Journal," Sept. 2, 1842, p. 3; Ibid, Editor of the Wasp," Sept. 16, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, Ibid, "More of Joe Smith's Villainies," Sept. 23, 1842, Ibid, "Stephen Markham," Sept. 23, 1842, p. 3. Ibis, "Certificate of Co.. Carlos Gove," Sept. 23, 1842, Ibid, "Certificate of Sidney Rigdon," Sept. 23, 1842, Ibid, "Certificate of Gen. Geo. W. Robinson," Sept. 23, 1842, Ibid, " Certificate of Col. Henry Marks," Sept. 23, 1842, The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser, " Miss Brotherton's Statement," July 23, 1842, p. 2. Ibid, More Mormon Disclosures," July 23, 1842, p. 2. Peoria Democratic Press, "General Bennett," Jan. 11, 1843, p. 2. Quincy Whig, "The

24. Illinois State Register, Sept. 15, 1843, p. 3.
25. Ibid, Jan. 6. 1843, p. 3.
26. Sangamo Journal, Jan. 18, 1844, p. 2.

(Mo.) in consequence of some informality in the change of venue."

6. "The District court of the United States have had under consideration...of case of Joe. Smith, arrested under a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, as an alleged accessory to the attempted murder of Governor Boggs...the court...decided that Smith was not a fugitive having been in the state of Illinois at the time of the [illegible] from custody."[23]

7. [illegible] Rockwell has been discovered from prison in Missouri and has returned to Kanyes."[24]

8. [illegible] Quarters.

References: Illinois State Register, "Natural Conformity," Sept. 8, 1842, p. [illegible]; [illegible] Brownerton's Statement," July [illegible], 1842, p. [illegible]; [illegible] Disclosures," [illegible], p. [illegible]; "For the Sangamo Journal," [illegible]; Gen. Bennett's Trial Speech, [illegible]; Ibid., "Gen. Bennett's Last Letter," [illegible]; Ibid., "[illegible]," [illegible]; [illegible] Brownerton's Statement," July 23, 1842, p. [illegible]; [illegible] Common Disclosures," July 13, 1842, p. 2; [illegible] Democratic Press, "General Bennett," June 11, 1842, p. [illegible]; Quincy Whig, "The [illegible]

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[illegible] Illinois State Register, Sept. 15, [illegible]

[illegible] Ibid., Jan. 6, 1843, p. 3.

[illegible] Sangamo Journal, Jan. 1[illegible], 1842, p. 2.

Difficulties at Nauvoo," July 16, 1842, p.2; Ibid, Sept. 3, 1842, p.2 ; Illinois State Register, "Arrival Extraordinary,"Aug. 25, 1842, p. 1; Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormon," Sept. 12, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "The Buckeye's First Epistle to Joe," April 25, 1844, p. 1; Ibid, "Why Oppose The Mormons,"April 25, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Editorial," April 25, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Sister Emma Smith,"April 25 1844, p. 2; Ibid, The Nauvoo Block and Tackle," April 25, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, April 25, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormons in Boston," Date Missing; Ibid, "Buckeye's Lamentatation for the Want of More Wives," Feb. (?) 1844, Ibid, "That Was the Unkindest Cut of All, "Feb. (?) 1844, (Poem) Ibid, "The Nauvoo Expositor,"date missing; Ibid, "Nauvoo Resolutions," June 7, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Introductory, June 7, 1844, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letters to Gov. Ford, --No. 5,"April 5, 1845, p. 1; Burlington Hawkeye, March 5, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormons," May 28, 1846, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, May 15, 1845, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Supreme Court J. Court, Boston" Dec. 22, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "Murder in Nauvoo, " Dec. 17, 1845, p. 3; Warsaw Signal, "The Endowment," Dec. 31, 1845, p. 2.

1. Polygamy was introduced into the Mormon Church in Nauvoo in 1843 by Joseph Smith, under the garb of the spiritual wife doctrine and limited to the elders of the church.

2. (Joseph and Hyrum Smith) "have introduced false and damnable portion into the Church such as...the plurality of wives, for time and eternity."[27]

3. "I hereby certify that Hyrum Smith did (in his office) read to me a certain written document, which he said was a revelation from God...The revelation (so called) authorized certain men to have more wives than one at a time, in this world and in the world to come, It said this was the law and commanded Joseph to enter into the law,--and also that he should administer to others."[28]

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27. Nauvoo Expositor, "Resolution," June 7, 1844, p. 2.

28. Ibid, "Affidavits," June 7, 1844, p. 2.

1. Polygamy was introduced into the Mormon Church in Nauvoo in 1843 by Joseph Smith, under the garb of the spiritual wife doctrine and limited to the elders of the church.

2. "I hereby certify that Hyrum Smith did (in his office) read to me a certain written document, which he said was a revelation from God...The revelation (so called) authorized certain men to have more wives than one at a time, in this world and in the world to come. It said this was the law and commanded Joseph to enter into the law,--and also that he should minister to others."

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- Nauvoo Expositor, "Resolutions," June 7, 1844, p. 2.

- Ibid, "Affidavit," June 7, 1844.

## Conclusion

John C. Bennett, a man of somewhat questionable characteristics, but apparently of great ability palmed himself off onto the Mormons early in 1840. He was soon elevated next to the Prophet himself in Nauvoo, and become the Mayor of the city under its new charter. His political appointments were numerous both in local and state politics for his short affiliation with the sect. However, a quarrel developed between Smith and Bennett, and he was stripped of his spiritual and temporal dignity by the Prophet. For this act, he proceeded to expose Mormonism, and especially the villainy of Joe Smith. A great deal of the expose has been discredited due to the personal character of Bennett, but much of its substantiated many of the suspicious of the non-Mormons in Illinois. The Spiritual Wife Doctrine, the Doctrine of Endowments as well as many other Mormon practices have never been successfully disproved.

Conclusion

Joseph Bennett, a man of immense learning, [illegible] characteristics, and [illegible] of great ability [illegible] well put into the Mormon [illegible] 1842. In the year [illegible] elected [illegible] in the Prophet [illegible] in Nauvoo, the [illegible] the Saints on the [illegible] his [illegible] stability. His political [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# PART FIVE

## THE SCHISMS IN THE CHURCH

### I. Dissension In The Church.

#### A. The Dislike For the Mormon Leaders.

References: Warsaw Signal, "Startling Disclosures," June 5, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Testimony of Dr. Sampson Avard," June 18, 1844, pp.2-3; Ibid, "Stop Thief," June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "For the Warsaw Signal," July 10, 1844, p. 1; Ibid, "Let Him That is Without Sin Cast the First Stone," July 17, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, July 17, 1844, p.3; Ibid, "Testimony of William W. Phelps, A Postmaster in the county of Caldwell," July 17, 1844, p. 1; Ibid, "To the Public," July 24, 1844, p. 2; "A Curiosity," July 31, 1844, p.1; Ibid, August 21, 1844, p. 1; Ibid, " Items From Nauvoo," Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; The Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons and the Fire at Pittsburgh," May 3, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "More Mormon Troubles," Nov. 8, 1845, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, "Latter Day Saintism," Nov. 20, 1845, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, Apr. 10, 1845, p. 2;

1. "The leaders of this sect are capable of any crime under the capacity of Heaven, their paper recommends an open resistance to the laws, and every outrage is committed by them in the name of religion. They should be narrowly watched by every community where they reside."[1]

2. During the period 1843-1844, Joseph Smith reached the height of his career as a temporal and religious leader. His rule was law in Nauvoo. He as well as many of the other leaders in the Church were charged with the exploitation of their laymen, corruption and vice, yet the Mormons feared the consequences if they attempted to do anything about it. Many of the members of the sect viciously hated this leadership, but were forced to

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1. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons and the Fire at Pittsburgh," May 3, 1845, p. 2.

# VARY FEW

## Dissension in the Church

I. Dissension in The Church.

A. The Dialite for the Mormon Leaders.

[illegible]

[illegible] open resistance to the laws, and every outrage is committed in the name of religion. This could [illegible] by any community [illegible].

B. Brigham Young [illegible] the height of his career as a temporal and religious leader. His rule was law in Nauvoo. He as well as many of the other leaders in the Church were charged with the enormities of their layman, corruption and vice, yet the Mormons feared his consequences if they attempted to do anything about it. Many of the members of the sect violently hated this leadership, but were forced to

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inhibit their feelings.

B. A Schism Forming.

References: Sangamo Journal, Aug. 5, 1845, p. 2, Ibid, "Orson Pratt," July 29, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Col. Robinson of Nauvoo," Ibid, "Postscript," Col. Robinson, Aug. 19, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Letter from Col. Robinson," Aug. 26, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 9, 1842, Ibid, Sept. 16, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "More of Joe Smith's Villainies," Sept. 26, 1842, p. 3; Sangamo Journal, "Gen. Geo. A. Robinson," Sept. 30, 1842; p. 3; Ibid, sept. 30, 1842 p. 2; Ibid, "A communication from another Seceding Mormon," Oct. 7. 1842, pp. 1-2; "Ibid, "Mormon Renunciations," Oct. 14, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Editor of the Sangamo Journal," Oct. 14, 1842, p. 2; Ibid, "Editor of the Journal,"Nov. 5, 1842, p.2; Ibid, "Editor Sangamo Journal," Nov. 18, 1842, p. 2; Quincy Whig, April 9, 1842, p. 3;

1. (Orson Pratt) "has gone from Nauvoo. He left a communication with his friends which stated that he had been induced to take his course on account of the treatment of his wife, by Smith, and of the general management of the affairs of the Church by him."[2]

2. "He (Col. Geo. W. Robinson) wishes all men, before his maker to understand that he neither desires nor considers himself any longer a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints.'"[3]

3. "40 Mormons arrived in that city (St. Louis) last week from Nauvoo in a gang. They were perfectly disgusted with the absurdities and enormities of Joe Smith." 4

4. "We the undersigned, feeling ourselves aggrieved by the conduct of Joseph Smith, and others of the leaders

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2. Sangamo Journal, "Orson Pratt," July 29, 1842, p. 2.
3. Ibid, "Col. Robinson of Nauvoo," Aug. 5, 1845, p. 2.
4. Ibid, Sept. 9, 1842, p 2.

hostile church feelings.

2. (Jesse Smith) was given from Nauvoo. He left a communication with his friends which stated that he had been induced to take his course on account of the treatment of his wife, by Smith, and of the general management of the affairs of the Church by him.[2]

3. "(illegible) was arrived in that city (St. Louis) last week from Nauvoo in a gang. They were perfectly disgusted with the abundities and enormities of Joe Smith."[3]

4. "We the undersigned, feeling ourselves aggrieved by the conduct of Joseph Smith, and others of the leaders his order to understand that he neither desires nor considers himself any longer a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints."[4]

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2. Sangamo Journal, "Green Street," July 29, 1842, p. 2.
3. Ibid., "Col. Robinson of Nauvoo," Aug. 5, 1842, p. 2.
4. Ibid., Sept. 9, 1842, p. 2.

of the Church of Latter Day Saints,--and feeling that we have been scandalously imposed upon in matters and things of a Divine character, wish publicly to withdraw from said Church, and no longer claim allegiance thereto (Members of Mormon Church)."[5]

5. "Dear Sir:--I wish to make through the medium of your paper, a public withdrawal from the Church of Latter Day Saints, as I cannot longer consent to remain a member of said Church when polygamy, lasciviousness and adultery are practised by some of its leaders.--T. E. Olney."[6]

II. The Schism Among the Mormons.

A. A New Church Organized.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Schism Among the Mormons," May 18, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon Schism," June 8, 1844, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, "Jo-Smith--Dissensions Among the Mormons at Nauvoo," May 11, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, Oct. 3, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "From Nauvoo," Oct. 11, 1844, p. 2; The Illinoisian, "Exposure of Mormons," March 23, 1844, p. 3; Warsaw Signal, "Last Resort of Joe," June 5, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Step Relief," June 12, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Leaving the City," June 19, 1844, p. 2. Ibid, "The New Era," July 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Flight in Nauvoo," Date Missing (1844) Ibid, "The Nauvoo Expositor," June (?) 1844, The Nauvoo Expositor (whole issue) June 7, 1844.

1. "....A rupture has taken place among the Mormons--a respectable number of the most intelligent member of that body have seceded, under the guidance of William Law, and set up for themselves. It does not appear that the religious views of the seceders have undergone any material change. They profess to believe that Joseph

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5. Ibid, Oct. 14, 1842, p. 2.

6. Ibid, "More of Joe Smith's Villainies," Sept. 23, 1842, p. 3.

of the Church of Latter Day Saints,--m. feeling that we have been scandalously imposed upon in matters [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Smith was once a true prophet; but contend that he has now fallen from grace and no longer worthy to remain to the head of the Church."[7]

2. The dissenting leaders together with many others from the Church formed themselves into a body and endeavored to form a new Church. They frequently held meetings in order to further their cause, and disseminate their grievances in relation to the leaders of the Church.

3. The seceding members charged the Prophet and Church elders with coercion of sect, corruption, financial exploitation of the laymen, fornication, adultery and the introduction of the Spiritual Wife Doctrine.

B. The Nauvoo Expositor.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormon Schism," June 6, 1844, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, "Daring Outrage," June 13, 1844, p. 2; Lee County Democrat,"May 25, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Outrage at Nauvoo, " June 15, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, June 20, 1844, p. 2; The Sentimentalist,"June 15, 1844, p. 3; Warsaw Signal, "Address," June 19, 1844, p. (?); Ibid, June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The NauvooExpositor," Date missing; The Nauvoo Expositor (whole issue) June 7, 1844; Burlington Hawkeye, Nov. 27, 1845, p. 2; Illinois State Register, Sept. 19, 1845, pp. 2-3; Warsaw Signal, "The Governor's Message, etc. Jan. 8 & 15, 1845, pp. 1, 2, 7; Ibid, "The Nauvoo Expositor," Nov. 12, 1845, p. 2;

1. "A prospectus has been issued for a news paper at Nauvoo, to be called the "Nauvoo Expositor," and intended to be the organ of the new, or seceding Church, who have renounced Joe Smith and set up for themselves."[8]

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7. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, May 18, 1844, p. 2.

8. Lee County Democrat, May 25, 1844, p. 2.

1. "A prospectus has been issued for a news paper at Nauvoo, to be called the 'Nauvoo Expositor,' and intended to be the organ of the new, or seceding Church, who have renounced Joe Smith and sec up for themselves."

Their Prophet, and in consequence of which they were read out of the Church. These dissenters then formed themselves into a body and were endeavoring to establish a new Church. They frequently held meetings... for the purpose of furthering their cause and disseminating their views in regard to the Prophet and to expose the secret sins there, they purchased a press and a large quantity of type and removed it into the City. On Friday a week, they issued the first number of the NAUVOO EXPOSITOR."9

C. The Destruction of the Expositor.

References: Burlington Hawkeye, "Daring Outrage," June 13, 1844, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, "Outrage at Nauvoo," June 15, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, June 20, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Joe's Proclamation," June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "From Nauvoo," June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Very Thing," date missing; Ibid, "Message of Gov. Ford, on the Late Disturbance in Hancock County," June 8 & 15, pp. 1, 2, & 4.

1. "... 'NAUVOO EXPOSITOR,' ...had scarcely been circulated abroad before the city council held a meeting, in which his Honor the Prophet presided, and declared that the publishing of the paper in the confines of the city was a public nuisance, and ordered it to be removed from out of the city, within three hours time." 10

2. "A mob immediately proceeded to the office and commenced battering down the press, whilst others were engaged in carrying out the cases of type, books &c. piling them up in a heap in front of the door, and

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9. Ibid, "Outrage At Nauvoo," June 15, 1844, p. 2.

10. Lee County Democrat, "Outrage at Nauvoo," June 15, 1844, p. 2.

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10. Lee County Democrat, "Outrage at Newport," June 15, 1944, p. 2.

set fire to it and burn't the whole up."[11]

3. "The New Purchase arrived here on Wednesday evening last from Nauvoo, bringing on board a large number of dissenters with their families and goods. Great excitement was then prevailing in the City and it was feared that before morning the whole of their property would be destroyed."[12]

III. After The Death of The Prophet.

A. The contest for the Presidency.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review," TheMormons," Aug. 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon News," Sept. 21, 1844, pp. 2-3; Ibid, "Dissolution of the Mormon Church," Oct. 5, 1844, p. 3; Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormons," Sept. 12, 1844, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, "Mormon Troubles," Sept. 17, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "From Nauvoo," Oct. 10, 1844, p. 2; The North-Western Gazette, and Galena Advertiser, "The Mormons," Sept. 20, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Sept. 27, 1844, p. 4; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser," April 19, 1845, p. 2; Sanga Journal, April 10, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Brother Rigdon," May 8, 1845, p. 2; "Fiendish," May 8, 1845, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Rigdon's Tour," Feb. 19, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Who Has the Keys?" Dec. 10, 1845, p. 2.

1. "At the present time, the Mormons are in a considerable state of excitement, with reference to Joe's successor; and it is impossible to tell, from the external aspect things mean, what the result of their deliberation will be. At present there are three aspirants to the throne--Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, and Brigham Young."[13]

2. "It is said in some of the papers, that Sidney Rigdon Esq. will succeed the deceased in the Presidency of the

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11. Ibid, "Outrage At Nauvoo," June 15, 1844, p. 2.
12. Ibid.
13. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Mormon News," Sept. 21, 1844, pp. 2-3.

[illegible] Nauvoo.*

6. [illegible] Nauvoo City on [illegible] Nauvoo Band [illegible] Nauvoo Legion [illegible] Nauvoo [illegible] ment was then prevailing in the City and it was [illegible] [illegible] be destroyed.*[12]

III. After The Death of The Prophet.

A. The contest for the Presidency.

1. "At the present time, the Mormons are in a [illegible] state of excitement, with reference to Joe's successor; and it is impossible to tell, from the extent of recent events here, what the result will be. Liberalism will be. At present there are three aspirants to the throne--Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, and Brigham Young."[13]

2. "It is said in some of the papers, that Sidney Rigdon

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11. Ibid., "Nauvoo as Nauvoo," June 18, 1844, p. 2.
12. Ibid.
13. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Mormon News," Sept. 21, 1844, pp. 2-3.

Mormon Churbh."[14]

3. "Sianey Rigdon has gone back to Pittsburgh with a view of establishing a paper in that city, having been expelled from the Mormon Church, together with a number of his friends for'unchristian like conduct.'"[15]

4. "They (the Mormons) are divided against themselves, in choosing another leader to act as President and Prophet of the Church. The largest number it is said are in favor of the Twelve governing the Church, whilst a large portion declare that it is contrary to revelation and to the expressed will of the late Prophet, Joseph Smith, that the Lord has commanded Sidney Rigdon after the demise of Joseph, to take charge of the Presidency of the church."[16]

B. Disintegration of the Nauvoo Church--Other Schisms.

References: Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormons"Sept. 12, 1844, p. 2. Ibid, "Mormon News, Sept. 19, 1844, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Dissolution of the Mormon Church," Oct. 5, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, Sept. 21, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "From Nauvoo," Oct. 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 24, 1844, p. 2. North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertier, "The Mormons," Sept. 20, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Startling Rumor," Dec. 13, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Items From Nauvoo," August 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Latest From Nauvoo," date missing, Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letters to Gov. Ford, No. 2; March 12, 1845, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "New Order of Things at Nauvoo," June 26, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Warning to the Saints," June 26, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Destruction of Nauvoo Foretold," July 3, 1845, p. 2; Ibid "Troubles in Hancock County," Nov. 6, 1845, p. 3; Ibid,

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14. Ibid, "The Mormons," Aug. 31, 1844, p. 2.
15. Ibid, "Mormon News, " Sept. 21, 1844, pp. 2-3.
16. Lee County Democrat, "Mormon Troubles, " Sept. 17, 1844, p. 2.

Jan. 15, p. 2; April 9, (Ibid,) 1846, p. 2; Ibid, April 23, 1846, Ibid, "Wm. Smith," April 23, 1846, p. 2; Weekly Northwestern Gazette, "William Smith," April 24; 1846, p. 4; Warsaw Signal, "Bill Smith and the Bretaren," Sept. 10, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Patriarch Bill Smith's Proclamation," Oct. 22, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, Dec. 31, 1845, p. 2.

1. "Slaney Pigeon has left Nauvoo for Pittsburgh and is expected that a large number of English Mormons will follow him."[17]

2. "There is great dissension among the leaders of the Church."[18]

3. "Emma the deceased prophet's widow, has given much dissatisfaction in consequence of her refusing the transfer some of the Church property which was in the Prophet's name. It is said she is weak in the faith, and that she has purchased property at Hampton, where it is possible she may remove."[19]

4. "Many are removing from Nauvoo, and more would if they could sell their property. The Mormons on Bear Creek had a meeting on Friday week and resolved to quit the county."[20]

5. Lyman Wight (sic) has left Nauvoo, with about two hundred followers for the pine country up the Mississippi."[21]

6. The Strang Branch.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "To the Editors," March 14, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, May 9, 1846, p. 2; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser, "James J. Strang,"

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17. Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormon," Sept. 12, 1844, p. 2.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid,
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid.

1. "Sidney Rigdon was left Nauvoo for Pittsburgh and is expected that a large number of English Mormons will follow him."[17]

2. [illegible] Church."[18]

3. "Many are dissatisfied in consequence of her refusing the transfer some of the Church property which was in the Prophet's name. It is said she is weak in the faith; and that she has purchased property at Hampton, where it is possible she may remove."[19]

4. "Many are removing from Nauvoo, and many would if they could sell their property. The Mormons on Crooked Creek had a meeting on Friday week and resolved to move."[20]

Lyman Wight (sic) has left Nauvoo, with about two hundred followers for the pine country on the Mississippi."[21]

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17. [illegible] Times," [illegible], p. [illegible].
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid.

April 11, 1846, p. 1; Carrollton Gazette, "Mormonism," Oct. 8, 1847, p. 3; Lee County Democrat, "The Mormons," April 4, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," April 11, 1846, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Great News," April 23, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Letter from Samuel Smith," Nov. 6, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Voree Mormons," Sep. 25, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Latest Mormon Miracle," Oct. 7, 1847, p. 3. Illinois Journal, "Oliver Cowdery," June 1, 1848, p. 1; Kenosha Register, Oct. 28, 1847, p. 2. Weekly Northwestern Gazette, "To the Saints of Hancock," May 20, 1846, Quincy Whig, "The Voree Herald," May 6, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Mr. Strang," May 6, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, May 6, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, July 1, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "Bill Smith's letter to the Voree Herald," Aug. 26, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormon Church at Voree, Wisconsin," Sept. 11, 1847, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "A New Prophet," Dec. 31, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, Jan. 9, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "Zions Reveille," Jan. 16, 1847 p. 1; Ibid, "The State at Voree," Jan. 23, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "President's (Strang) Revelation," Jan. 30, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "The Voree Mormons," Feb. 13, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "Queries," Feb. 13, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, March 13, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "Bill Smith and the Prophet," Oct. 9, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "The Strang-Mormon Paper at Voree," Oct. 16, 1847, p. 1; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review," May 9, 1846, p. 2; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser," "James J. Strang," April 11, 1846, p. 2.

1. "Part of the Mormons decline to go westward and are going to emigrate to Voree, Wis." 28.

2. "....the new city of Voree (Wis.) founded by James Strang,...."He seceded from the Twelve, with a large number of disciples, soon after the murder of the Smiths, already number ten thousand souls, and is increasing with great rapidity ....Mr. Strang.has assumed the title of prophet."[23]

Conclusion

As Joe Smith began to rise in spiritual and temporal power, many of his followers began to wail against his iron

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22. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "To the Editors," March 14, 1846, p. 2.

23. Ibid, May 9, 1846, p. 2.

Hand. Some threatened secession from the Church, but feared its consequences. However, an important schism was formed under the leadership of Chas. Foster, an elder in the Church, in union with other prominent Mormons. They organized a new Church, purchased a printing press, and published a paper known as the Nauvoo Expositor to disseminate their doctrines. The paper was short lived, as the Prophet who was also Mayor of Nauvoo, ordered it destroyed on the basis of being "a nuisance," after its first issue. This led to the arrest of Hyrum and Joseph Smith on a charge of riot, and their assassination in the Carthage jail.

On the death of the Prophet, there was a contest for the Presidency of the Mormon Church. This produced several schisms, chief of which were: the Rigdon branch; those that followed Lyman Wight; and the Veree branch, under the leadership of James Strang. Later, Wm. Smith, brother of the Prophet, gathered together a following that developed into the Reorganized church. However, the greater number of Mormons "stuck" with the leadership of Brigham Young.

# PART SIX.

## THE CONFLICT.

### I. The Growing Catastrophe.

#### A. The development of Hatred Toward the Mormons.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review,"The Mormons, " May 11, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, June 8, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, June 15, 1844, p. 2 Lee County Democrat, Feb. 10, 1844, p. 2; The Illinois Statesman, March 11, 1844, p. 2; The Sentimentalist "Another Slander Nailed," June 15, 1844 Warsaw Message, "The Question of Compromise," Jan. 17, 1844, p. 1. Ibid, "The Compromise Again, Jan. 31 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Another Mormon Outrage, "Feb. 7, 1844, p. 2. Ibid, "A Word of Parting to Brother Joe," Feb. 7, 1844, p. 1; Warsaw Signal, "Why Oppose the Mormons?" April 25, 1844, Ibid, "Conspiracy at Nauvoo," April 25, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Last Resort of Joe," June 5, 1844, p. 2. Ibid, "Address, " June 19, 1844, Ibid, "Resolutions, " June 19, Ibid, "To the Public," July 24, 1844, Ibid, "Affidavit of Thos. B. March," July 31, 1844, Ibid, "Read the Documents," July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, " The People of Warsaw in Hancock County" July 31, 1844, Ibid, "Testimony of John Clark of Circuit Court of Caldwell County" July 31, 1844, p. 4; Ibid, Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Jacks" Aug. 21,1844; Ibid, "Renewed Apprehensions," date missing. Ibid, "A tickler," date missing; Ibid, "The Quincy Whig," date missing 1844; Ibid, "To Dion," date missing; Ibid, "The Mormon War in Missouri," date missing; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "J. H. Backenstos," April 12, 1845, Burlington Hawkeye, Warsaw Signal," Sept. 8 1845, Lee County Democrat, "Aug. 16, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 20, 1845, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, ""Wm. Walter," June 19, 1845,Ibid, "Communications," July 3, 1845,Ibid, July 24, 1845,Ibid, Aug. 7, 1845, Quincy Whig, "April 22, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, " Retribution, Or the death of Joe Smith,"May 6, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Retribution,"May 6, 1846, pp. 1-2; Warsaw Signal," Message of Gov. FordOn the Late Disturbance in Hancock County," Jan. 8, 15, 1845, pp. 1, 2 and 4; Ibid, "To the Mormon Citizens of Hancock" Jan. 22, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, " Three Cheers," Feb. 19, 1845,p. 1; Ibid, "Last Visit of Major Warren to Nauvoo," Nov. 5, 1845,p. 2; Ibid, " Hearts and Shillings," Nov. 5, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "O. P. Rockwell, Dec. 10, 1845, p. 2.

1. " I(Editor of Warsaw Message--Thos. Gregg) can make no compromise with Nauvoo, as a community, while it

PART III.

THE CONFLICT.

1. The Growing Catastrophe.

A. The development of Hatred Toward the Mormons.

[illegible] "The Mormons," May 11, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, June 5, 1844, p. [illegible] Ibid, June 12, 1844, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1844, p. 1. Ibid, "The Compromise [illegible]," Jan. 31 1844, p. [illegible] Ibid, "Another Mormon Outrage," Feb. 7, 1844, p. 2. Ibid, "A Word of Parting to Brother Joe," Feb. 7, 1844, p. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ments," July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The People of [illegible] in Hancock County" July 31, 1844, Ibid, "Testimony of John Clerk of Circuit Court of Caldwell County" July 31, 1844, p. 4; Ibid, Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Jacks" [illegible] date missing 1844; Ibid, "To Dion," date missing; [illegible] 1845, Lee County Democrat, [illegible] Sept. 20, 1845, p. 2; [illegible] June 19, 1845, Ibid, "Communications," July 3, 1845, Ibid, [illegible] disturbance in Hancock County," Jan. 8, 15, 1845, pp. 1, 2 and 4; Ibid, "To the Mormon Citizens of Hancock" Jan. 22, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Three Cheers," Feb. 19, [illegible] 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "O. P. Rockwell, Dec. 10, 1845, p. 2.

1. " I(Editor of Warsaw Message--Thos. Gregg) can

make no compromise with Nauvoo, as a community, while it

avows allegiance to the Beat and the False Prophet."[1]

2. ".... You (Jos Smith) cannot go much longer ' 'unwhipt of justice"....We tell you that your career of infamy cannot continue but a little onger! Your days are numbered! The handwriting is upon the wall!"[2]

3. "There appears to be a great deal of hatred and animosity existing between the Carthagenians and the 'Latter Day Saints,' which will if not soon quelled, break out in a general rupture and cause some blood to be shed. A threat has been made by the latter to fire the town and lay it to ashes, while that of the former at their meeting passed strong and warlike resolutions to repel all attacks that may be made."[3]

4. "Let Joe dare to harm one of them (the church seceders) and he will awaken a spirit to which resistence will be useless."[4]

5. "The (Warsaw) Signal of April 24, favors us with a long reply, in whch the misdeeds of the Mormons, the crimes imputed to the Prophet, are enumerated; and which ends up by saying that we can know nothing of the atrocities perpetuated by those people, or that we would not 'lecture' it for endeavoring to expose

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1. Warsaw Message, "The Question of Compromise," Jan. 17, 1844, p. 1.

2. Ibid, "A Word of Parting to Brother Joe, " Feb. 7, 1844, p.1.

3. Lee County Democrat, Feb. 10, 1844, p. 21.

4. Warsaw Signal, "Conspiracy at Nauvoo, " April 25, 1844, p. 2.

[illegible] allegiance to the Dear and the False Prophet."[1]

[illegible] "[illegible]. You (Joe Smith) cannot go much longer [illegible] of justice"...We tell you that you [illegible] of infamy cannot go three months little more! [illegible] are numbered! The handwriting is upon the wall!"[2]

[illegible] "These arrests [illegible]

[illegible] be shed. A threat has been made by the [illegible] the town and lay it to ashes, while that of [illegible] to repel all attacks that may be made."[3]

[illegible] "Let Joe dare to harm one of them (the [illegible] cadets) and he will awaken a spirit to which [illegible] will be useless."[4]

[illegible] long really, in [illegible] the crimes imputed to the Prophet, [illegible] and wound-widening by saying that we [illegible]

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1. [illegible] "[illegible] of Allegiance," [illegible] [illegible]

2. Ibid., "A Word of Parting to Nauvoo Joe," Feb. 7, [illegible]

3. Lee County Democrat, Feb. 10, 1844, p. [illegible].

4. Warsaw Signal, "Conspiracy at Nauvoo," Apr. 1 [illegible], 1844, p. 2.

such a gang of cutlass, black-legs, and blood-suckers."[5]

B. Joe Smith's Appeal to the Green Mountain Boys.

References: Burlington Sentinel, "Joe Smith," Feb. 8, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Feb. 15, 1844; Warsaw Message, "Revelation at Nauvoo," Jan. 17, 1844, p.2.; Ibid, Gen. Joe Smith's Appeal to the Green Mountain Boys," Jan. 17, 1844, p. 1; Ibid, "The Appeal to the Green Mountain Boys," Jan. 17, 1844, p. 1.

1. " I have been stimulated to call upon my native State, for a 'union of all honest men;' and to appeal to the valor of the 'Green Mountain Boys' by all honorable methods & means to assist me in the obtaining justice from Missouri: not only for the property she has confiscated, the murders she has committed among my friends, and for our expulsion from the State, but also to humble and chastise, or abuse me for the disgrace she has brought upon constitutional liberty, until she atones for her sins."[6]

II. The Precipitating Events.

A. Nauvoo Under Military Rule.

References: Warsaw Signal, June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Editorial," June 19, 1844, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letters to Gov. Ford, No. 1," Feb. 15, 1845, p. 1; Warsaw Signal, "Message of Gov. Ford on the Late Disturbances in Hancock County," Jan. 8, 1845, pp. 1, 2 & 4.

1. Upon the destruction of the Expositor, the Anti-Mormon forces mobilized to see that Joe Smith should be brought to arrest. He promptly called out the Nauvoo Legion for protection of his person and the city from

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5. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons," May 11, 1844, p. 2.

6. Warsaw Message, "Gen. Joe Smith's Appeal to the Green Mountain Boys," Jan. 17, 1844, p. 1.

such a gang of outlaws, blacklegs, and [illegible]

B. Joe Smith's appeal to the Green Mountain boys.

Reference: [illegible] "Jo Smith," [illegible] [illegible] Nauvoo, [illegible] 1844, [illegible]

1. "I [illegible] solicit the [illegible] of all honest men; and to [illegible] the [illegible] of the 'Green Mountain Boys' [illegible] methods & means to assist me in the obtaining justice from Missouri: not only for the property she has confiscated, the murders she has committed among my friends, and for our expulsion from the State, but also to humble and chastise, or abuse her for the disgrace she has brought upon constitutional liberty, until she atones for her sins."[6]

II. The Precipitating Events.

A. Nauvoo Under Military Rule.

References: Warsaw Signal, June 12, 1844, [illegible]; Democratic Review, "Address to Gov. Ford, [illegible]"; [illegible] Disturbances in Hancock County," [illegible], pp. 1, 2 & 4.

1. When [illegible] destruction of the Expositor, the Anti-Mormon forces mobilized to see that Joe Smith should be brought to arrest. He promptly called out the Nauvoo Legion for protection of his person and the city from

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5. [illegible] Democratic [illegible], "The Mormons," [illegible] 1844 [illegible]

Gen. Joe Smith's appeal to the Green Mountain boys."

6. [illegible], "Jan. 17, 1844, p. 1.

aggression.

2. "....the city (has) been declared by the Prophet under Martial Law."[7]

B The Arrest of the Smith Brothers on a Charge of Riot.

References: Lee County Democrat, "Anticipated Trouble," June 22, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, June 29, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "The Mormon Difficulties," July 4, 1844, p. 2; Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser, "Gov. Ford and The Mormons," Oct. 11, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Latest Orders," June 19, 1844; Ibid, "Ha!Ha! Ha!" June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "To The Public," July 24, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Can Joe Smith Have a Fair Trial in This County," [illegible] missing (1844), Ibid, "Message of Gov. Ford on the Late Disturbances in Hancock County," Jan. 8, 1845, pp. 1, 2 & 4.

1. "The destruction of the press" had aroused the people of Illinois and...that hundreds of them properly armed and equipped, hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice to go to Nauvoo, to aid and assist the authorities of that state."[8]

2. "....the authorities of Hancock County, Ill.... have several writs in their hands for the arrest of the Prophet, and those concerned in the demolishing the press."[9]

3. "....the Prophet has his 'Legion' in readiness properly drilled and disciplined determined to avenge all encroachments that may be made."[10]

4. "Public meetings are daily held in different counties

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7. Warsaw Signal, June 19, 1844, p. 2.
8. Lee County Democrat, "Anticipated Trouble," June 22, 1844, p. 3.

9. Ibid, "Anticipated Trouble," June 22, 1844, p. 3.

10. Ibid,

[illegible]

2. "....the city (Macon) been declared by the President under Martial Law."[7]

3. [illegible] Press Article of the Macon Telegraph on a Charge of Riot.

[illegible]

June 22, 1944, p. 2; [illegible], June 27, 1944, p. 2; [illegible]

[illegible] "Negroes," Oct. 21, 1944, p. 2; "Negro Gives Illegal Oath," June 19, 1944; Ibid., "Will Not Ban!" [illegible] "To the Public," July 24, [illegible] p. 2; Ibid., "Can Joe Louis Have a Fair Trial in This County," [illegible] (1944); Ibid., "Message of Gov. [illegible] on the Race Disturbance in Hancock County," Jan. 8, 1945, pp. 1, 2 & 4.

1. "The destruction of the press" had already [illegible]

[illegible]

at a moment's notice to go to Macon, to aid and assist the authorities of that state."[8]

2. "....the authorities of Hancock County, Ga.... have several writs in their hands for the arrest of the rioters, and these prepared to the destruction the [illegible]."[9]

3. "[illegible] Troops and the Troops in readiness properly drilled and disciplined determined to arrange all encroachments that may be made."[10]

4. "While meetings are [illegible] held [illegible] differences [illegible]

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7. Macon Telegraph, June 17, 1944, p. 6.
8. Lee County Democrat, "Unfortunate Trouble," June 22, 1944, p. 3.
9. [illegible]
10. Ibid.

of Illinois and ...over four hundred men are now under discipline in Carthage, and over one thousand men are now in readiness at Warsaw, Ill. ready to aid the authorities in the discharge of their duty."[11]

B. The Preparation By the Anti-Mormons.

References: Warsaw Signal, "The Preparation," June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Resolutions," June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, July 17, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Renewed Apprehensions," date missing, Ibid, "Latest From Nauvoo, date missing; Ibid, "In Regard to Gov. Ford's Actions in Arresting Warsaw People"; date missing; Ibid, "Message of Gov. Ford on the Late Disturbance In Hancock County," Jan. 4, 14, 1845, p. 1,2 & 4; Ibid, "Preamble and Resolutions, June 19, 1844; Ibid, "Address," June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Latest Orders," June 19, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Chapman," July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The People of Warsaw in Hancock County," July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, "Anticipated Trouble," June 22, 1844, p. 3.

1. "Our town (Warsaw) has been in a constant state of excitement. Business has been suspended; and every able bodied man is under arms and almost constantly in drill.

"Never did we see exhibited a more determined spirit. An insulted community suffering under their long born grievance, are determined by an appeal to arms, as a lost resort to redress wrongs that have become insupportable."[12]

2. "The sum of one thousand dollars (has been) appropriated out of the funds of the Town Treasury for the purpose of furnishing provisions, supplies, arms, and munitions &c. for the support and the use of the posse comitatus who have been called out by the civil

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11. Ibid

12. Warsaw Signal, "The Preparations," June 19, 1844, p. 2.

of [illegible] ... four hundred [illegible] under discipline in Carthage, and over one thousand men are [illegible] in the discharge of their duty."[11]

B. The Preparation by the Anti-Mormons.

References: [illegible], "The Preparation," June 19, 1844, p. [illegible]; [illegible] June 19, 1844, [illegible] [illegible] June 19, 1844, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], p. 2; Ibid., "The People of Warsaw in Hancock County," July 31, 1844, p. [illegible]; Ibid. July 31, 1844, p. [illegible]; Ibid. [illegible] [illegible] June 19, 1844, p. 3.

1. "Our town (Warsaw) has been in a constant state of excitement. [illegible] in drill.

"Never did we see exhibited a more determined spirit [illegible] grievances, are determined by an appeal to arms, as a last resort to redress wrongs that have become insupportable."[12]

2. "The sum of one thousand dollars (has been) appropriated out of the funds of the Town Treasury for [illegible], arms, and munitions &c. for the support and the use of the [illegible]

[illegible]

12. Warsaw Signal, "The Preparations," June 19, 1844, p. 2.

authorities of the county and ordered to rendezvous at Warsaw on the 19th inst."[13]

3. "In Carthage and Green Plains, the citizens are all in arms...throughout the county (Hancock) every man is ready for the conflict. In Clark Co., Mo.....Many are holding themselves in readiness to march as soon as wanted. From Rushville...300 men have enlisted for the struggle. McDonough County is all alive and ready for the word of command. From Keosauqua, Iowa... the citizens are in arms in our behalf...From Keokuk and the river towns...all are coming."[14]

II. The Mormon War.

A. Assassination of the Smith Brothers in the Carthage Jail.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, The Late Tragedy," Aug. 3, 1844, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, "Latest From Nauvoo," June 19, 1844, p. 6; Ibid, June 29, 1844, p. 4; Ibid, "Dreadful Outrage De th of the Mormon Prophet and his Brother,"June 29, 1844 p. 3. Ibid, Proclamation,"June 29, 1844, p. 6. Ibid, "The Murder of the Mormon Prophet and his Brother,"July 13, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "The Mormon Difficulties," July 4, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Disturbances; The assassination of Hyrum and Joseph Smith,"(The Mormon Account) July 11, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mr. Orson Spencer," July 11, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, Governor's Proclamation in Regard to the Outrage," July 11, 1844, p.3; The Democratic Press, ""Death of the Prophet Joseph Smith and His Brother Hyrum,"July 3, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon Difficulties,"&c" July 10, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "The Act and the Apology,"July 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Late Tragedy and the Alton Telegraph,"July 17, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, July 18, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Would Joe and Hyrum Escaped?"July 17, 1844, p.3; Ibid, "Mr. Wood's Communication," July 24, 1844, p. 2; p.3; Ibid, " Public Opinion In our Favor,"July 24, 1844,p.3;

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13. Ibid, "The Resolution," June 19, 1844, p. 2.

14. "The Preparation, " June 19, 1844, p. 2.

authorities of the county and ordered to rendezvous at Warsaw on the 19th inst."[13]

3. "In Carthage and Green Plains, the citizens are all in arms...throughout the county (Hancock) every man is [illegible]. [illegible] ...[illegible] [illegible] is vacillating [illegible] as [illegible]. From Rushville...300 men have enlisted for the struggle. McDonough County is all alive and ready for the word of command. From Keosauqua, Iowa... the citizens are in arms in our behalf...From Keokuk and the river towns...all are coming."[14]

II. The Warsaw War.

A. Assassination of the Smith Brothers in the Carthage Jail.

"Latest From Nauvoo," June 19, 1844, p. 6; Ibid, June 29, 1844, p. 4; Ibid, "Threatened Outrage Death of the Mormon Prophet and his Brother," July 13, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mr. Green Spencer," July 11, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, Governor's Proclamation in Regard to the Outrage," July 11, 1844, p.3; The Democratic Press, ""Death of the Prophet Joseph Smith and His Brother Hyrum,"July 3, [illegible] Ibid, "Mr. Wood's Communication," July 24, [illegible]

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14. "The Preservation," June 12, 1844, p. 2.

Ibid, "Mr. Editor,"July 24, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mr. Sharpetc." July 24, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "To the Public," July 24, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Chapman,"July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, St. Louis Gazette," July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "For the Warsaw Signal,"July 31, 1844, p,1; Ibid, "The Elkhorn Telegraph,"Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "AGem," Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 21, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Testimony At Trial,"date missing; Ibid, Message of the Governor on the Late Distrubances in Hancock County,"Jan. 8, 15, 1844, pp. 1,2,7; Ibid, "Capt. Singleton's Letter,"Jan. 22, 1845, pp. 1-2; Ibid, "To the Public,"Feb. 19, 1845, p. 2.

1. "Joseph Smith, The Mormon Prophet, and his brother Hyrum Smith, were murdered in the jail of this county (Hancock) at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon."[15]

2. "Peace and quiet reign once more in the city of the Latter Day Saints. The calm is of that peculiar nature that is experienced by a people dismayed by a dreadful calamity...On Friday the 28th (June) ult., the bodies of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, were brought to Nauvoo, and were met outside by about 10,000 persons. They were placed at the Mansion House and exhibited to about 20,000 peopl. They were interred the next morning."[16]

B. The Reign of Fear in Hancock County.

References: Lee County Democrat, "Latest From Nauvoo," June 29, 1844, p. 6; Ibid, "Proclamation," June 29, 1844, p. 6; Ibid, "Rumored Massacre of the Mormons," Nov. 30, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Mr. Orson Spencer," Nov. 30, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Governor's Proclamation in Reference to the Outrafe," July 11, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Affairs at Warsaw & c," July 11, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "The Governor Reaches Quincy," July 11, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "July 25, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, " Resolution," July 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid,

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15. Lee County Democrat, "Dreadful Outrage; Death of the Mormon Prophet and his Brother," June 29, 1844, p. 3;

16. Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormons," July 11, 1844, p. 2.

[illegible] "Mr. Editor," July 24, 1844, p. 3; [illegible] "[illegible]," [illegible] 1844, p. [illegible] "[illegible]," [illegible] Ibid, "[illegible]," July [illegible], 1844, p. [illegible] Ibid, July [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] July [illegible], 1844, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1844 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1844, p. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] County [illegible] [illegible] 1844, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 1844, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 1844, p. [illegible]

1. "Joseph Smith, The Mormon Prophet, and his brother Hyrum Smith, were murdered in the jail of this county (Hancock) [illegible] [illegible] [15]"

2. "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that is experienced by a people dismayed by a dreadful calamity...On Friday the 28th (June) ult., the bodies of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, were brought to Nauvoo, and [illegible] outside by about 10,000 persons. They were placed at the Mansion House and exhibited [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ing." [16]

B. The Reign of Fear in Hancock County.

References: The County Democrat, "[illegible] From Nauvoo," June 29, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Proclamation," June 29, 1844, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Nov. 30, 1844, p. 2; Chicago Journal, [illegible] Spencer," Nov. 30, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Gove [illegible]'s Proclamation in Reference to the Outbreaks," [illegible] p. 3; Ibid, "Affairs at Warsaw," July 11, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Governor [illegible] Quincy," July 11, 1844, p. [illegible] Ibid, July 25, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "[illegible]," [illegible] 1844, [illegible] Ibid.

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15. The County Democrat, "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Mormon Prophet and his Brother," June [illegible], 1844, p. 3;

16. Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormons," July 11, 1844, p. 2.

"To His Excellency Thomas Ford, Governor of the State of Illinois," July 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "To the Warsaw Committee," July 10, 1844, p. 2; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review," Letters to Gov. Ford No. 1," July 18, 1844, p. 1; Ibid, "Letters to Gov. Ford No. 11," July 17 1844, p. 1; Warsaw Signal, Message to Gov. Ford on the Late Disturbances in Hancock County,"Jan. 8, 15, pp. 1, 3 and 4.

1. "The Governor, as well as the citizens of Carthage were thunder struck! and fled."[17]

2. "Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were preparing to go." 18

3. "In Warsaw...everything was placed in an attitude for defense, and the inhabitants of the surrounding country requested to come to our aid. A portion of the women and children (sic) passed over the river. On Friday afternoon five companies from Quincy being about two hundred and fifty in number arrived on the Boreas. Many from Missouri and Iowa, have also come to our aid."19

4. "It was expected that as soon as the news of the death of the Smiths reached Nauvoo, the Mormons would take vengeance on Carthage and Warsaw. The public records (at Carthage) were removed and the women and children were sent out of town."[20]

5. "The Mormons have no disposition to avenge their wrongs, further than to ferret out the persons who murdered their Prophet and his Brother, and bring them to

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17. Sangamo Journal, "Mr. Orson Spencer, " July 11, 1844, p 2
18. Ibid, " Governor's Proclamation in Reference to the Outrage," July 11, 1844, p. 3.
19. Ibid, "Affairs at Warsaw, etc.," July 11, 1844, p. 3.
20. Ibid, " July 11, 1844, p. 3.

1. "The Governor, as well as the citizens of Cartilage were thunder struck and filed."[27]

2. "Many of the inhabitants of Cartilage had fled with [illegible]dities. Others were preparing to go." [illegible]

3. "In Nacaw...everything was placed in an attitude for defense, and the inhabitants of the surrounding country retreated to come to our aid. [illegible] [illegible] (sic) [illegible] very [illegible] lives. [illegible] two hundred and fifty in number arrived on the horses. [illegible]

4. "It was expected that as soon as the news of the death of the Sutina reached Nuvoo, the Morones would take vengeance on Cartilage and Nacaw. The public records (at Cartilage) were removed and the women and children were sent out of town."[29]

5. [illegible] have no disposition to avenge their wrongs, further than to ferret out the persons who murdered their Prophet and his Brother, and bring them to

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[illegible] Oregon Spectator, " July 21, 1844, p 2

[illegible] Proclamation in defense of the [illegible]

[illegible] July 21, 1844, p. 3.

justice."[21]

C. Military Rule In Hancock County.

References: Lee County Democrat, "The Mormon Difficulties," June 29, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Fellow Citizens of Hancock County," June 29, 1844, p. 6; "Proclamation," June 29, 1844, p. 6; Ibid, "Dr. Willard Richards," June 29, 1844, p. 6; Ibid, "To the Warsaw Committee," July 13, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Nauvoo," Sept. 28, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Bear Hunt In Hancock" Oct. 26, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Statement of Facts," July 11, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Governor's Proclamation in Reference to the Outrage," July 11, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Affairs at Warsaw," July 11,1844, p. 3; Warsaw Signal, "Last Move," July 24, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Mr. Sharp, etc.," July 24, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "To the Public," July 24, 1844, p. 2. Ibid, "The People of Warsaw of Hancock County," July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Message of Gov. Ford on the Late Disturbances in Hancock County," Jan. 8, 15, 1845. pp. 1,3 and 4. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Demand for Troops," July 20, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Late Mormon Troubles," Aug. 17, 1844, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, "Nauvoo," 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," Ot. 10, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "The Mormon Difficulties," July 4, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Governor Ford and the Mormon Votes," Aug. 14, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Another Proclamation of Gov. Ford,"Aug. 14, 1844, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, "The Mormon Difficulties" July 10, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, July 17, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Slanders of the Press, "July 24, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormon Difficulties," July 31, 1844, p. 3.

1. "It is order that the commandments of regiments in the counties of Adams, Marquette, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Morgan, Scott, Cass, Fulton, and McDonough, in the regiments composing General Stapp's Brigade, will call their respective regiments and Battalions, immediately upon the receipt of this order, and proceed by voluntary enlistment to enroll as many men, as can be armed in their respective regiments. They will make arrangements for a campaign of twelve days, and will provide themselves in readiness immediately to march upon the receipt of

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21. Lee County Democrat, "Latest From Nauvoo," June 29, 1844, p. 6.

C. Military Rule In Hancock County.

References: Lee County Democrat, "The Korean Difficulties," June 22, 1944, p. 2; Ibid., "Reconsideration," June [illegible] 1944, "Dr. Willard Richards," June 29, 1944, "To the Press Committee," July 12, 1944.

[illegible] Ibid., "Governor's Proclamation in Reference to the Outrage," July 12, 1944, p. 3; Ibid., "Affairs at Nurses," July 11, 1944, p. 3; Morris Digest, "Last Move," July 24, 1944, p. 3; Ibid., "Mr. Sharp, etc.," July 24, 1944, p. 3; Ibid., "[illegible]," July 24, 1944, p. 3; [illegible] and Democratic Review, "Demand for Troops," [illegible], 1944, p. 2; Ibid., "The Lee Korean Troubles," July [illegible], 1944, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, "Nuwvoo," 1944, p. 2; Ibid., "The Korean War," Oct. 10, 1944, p. 2; Omaha Journal, "The Korean Difficulties," [illegible]; Ibid., "Governor Ford and the Korean Votes," [illegible]; Ibid., "Another Proclamation of Gov.," [illegible].

1. "It is order that the commandments of regiments in the counties of Adams, Arkansas, Pike, Brown, [illegible] call their respective regiments and battalions, [illegible] used by voluntary enlistment to enroll as many men, as can be armed in their respective regiments. They will make arrangements for a campaign of twelve [illegible] immediately to march upon the people of

further order.

"The independent companies of Riflemen, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery in the above named counties and in the County of Sangamon will hold themselves in readiness in like manner--Thos. Ford, Governor and Commander In Chief."[22]

D. The Wolf Hunt in Hancock.

References: Sangamo Journal, "Anti-Mormon War," Sept. 26, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Further Remarks--The Mormon Difficulties," Sept. 26, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," Oct. 3, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Deplorable Occurrence," Oct. 3, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 3, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "From Nauvoo," Oct. 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Gov. Ford's Mormon War," Oct. 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "A Treaty, Oct. 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, ( 2 articles," Oct. 24, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "J. N. Jackson," Oct. 24, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon Expedition," Oct. 24, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 31, 1844, p. 2; North-Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser, " "Gov. Ford," Oct. 11, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Gov. Ford and the Mormons," Oct. 11, 1844, p. 4; Ibid, "Another Report from Nauvoo," Nov. 8, 1844, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, "To the Warsaw Committee," July 17, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, Sept. 24, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Horrible," May (?)1844; Ibid, "Message of Governor Ford on the Late Disturbances in Hancock County," Jan. 8, 15, 1845, pp. 1, 2 and 4; Ibid, "Capt. Singleton's Letter," Jan. 22, 1845, pp. 1-2.

1. Shortly after the killing of the Smith's, the Anti-Mormon's planned what they termed a "Wolf Hunt," for the purpose of expelling the Mormons during the autumn of 1844.

2. "....Gov. Ford has made a requisition on the U. S. Government for five hundred men, to be stationed in Hancock County, in order to keep the peace between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons."[23]

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22. Sangamo Journal, "Governor Proclamation In Reference To The Outrage," July 11, 1844, p. 2.

23. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Demand For Troop," July 20, 1844, p. 2.

further order.

"The Independent Regiment of Militia, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery in the above named counties and in the County of Essexmen will hold themselves in readiness to join the Militia—Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery or in Line."

D. The "Wolf Hunt in Hancock.

1. Shortly after the killing of the Smith's, the anti-Mormons planned what they termed a "Wolf Hunt," for the purpose of expelling the Mormons during the autumn of 1844.

2. "...the Independent Regiment of Militia, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery in the above named counties and in the County of Essexmen will hold themselves in readiness to join the Militia—Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery or in Line."[3]

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[3]. [illegible], July 20, 1844, p. 2.

3. Gov. Ford issued a handbill "To the people of Warsaw in Hancock County, exhorting them to calm themselves, and stop their violence toward the Mormons."[24]

4. "Gov. Ford of Illinois, has issued an order calling out 12, 500 militia from the various counties in that State and requiring them properly armed and equipped, to proceed to Hancock County."[25]

5. "... His Excellency Gov. Ford has called out 2500 of the Militia of the State, in consequence of the reception of information here, that the Anti-Mormon party of Hancock County had issued handbills, for the assemblance of a military meeting at Warsaw on the 17th of this month... this handbill requests the presence of the people of Missouri on that day, armed, 'c."[26]

6. "....Gov. Ford disbanded his troops on Monday last; and a portion of them have returned to Quincy."[27]

E. References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Hancock Tragedy--again," Oct. 5, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, " Latest From the Seat of the War," Oct. 5, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "To The Editors," Nov. 9, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, Dec. 21, 1844, p. 3; Burlington Hawkeye, "The Mormon War, " Oct. 10, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "The Whig Mass Meeting in Jacksonville," Oct. 10, 1844, p. 3; Lee County Democrat," Oct. 12, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Mormon Affairs," Sept. 26, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," Oct. 3, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "" Treaty," Oct. 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Communications," Oct. 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Oct 24, p. 2; Ibid, " J.H. Jackson," p.2, Oct. 24, 1844.

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24. Ibid, "More Mormon Troubles," Aug. 3, 1844, p. 2.

25. Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormon News, " Oct. 3, 1844, p. 2.
26. Sangamo Journal, "The Anti-Mormon War," Sept. 26, 1844, p. 2;
27 Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "From the Seat of the War," Oct. 5, 1844, p. 3.

Ibid, "Indictments in Mormondom," Nov. 14, 1844, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, "Mormon Affairs," Sept. 25, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "A Gem," Aug. 21,1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Quincy Whig," date missing; (1844) Ibid, "Message of Governor Ford on the Late Disturbances in Hancock County," Jan. 8, 15, 1845, pp. 2 and 4.

1. "He (Thos. Sharp) is now under arrest for the alleged participation in the murder and boldly justifies the act on the ground that 'the one who killed Joe and Hyrum Smith, were doing God and their country essential service.[28]

2. "The Grand Jury...came into court yesterday afternoon, with indictments against nine individuals for the killing of the Smiths.

"The persons against whom bills were found, on the former charge, were Senator Davis, Mark Aldrick, Wm. H. Grover, esq., Col. Williams, and T.C. Sharp, esq. Editor of the Warsaw Signal, besides several others."[29]

3, Seventy persons were indicted and tried for the crime.

F. The Murder Trial.

References: Warsaw Signal, "Testimony)," date missing; Alton Democrat and Democratic Review, "The Hancock Trials," June 14, 1845, Ibid, July 1, 1845, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye "The Mormon Trials," June 5, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mr. Edwards," June 5, 1845, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, June 7, 1845, Illinois State Register, "Trials at Hancock," June 13, 1844, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "From Hancock County," May 29, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Carthage Trials," June 5, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, June 5, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, June 19, 1845, Ibid, July 3, 1845, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, "From Hancock County," June 4, 1845, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "The Circuit Court," Oct. 22, 1845, p. 3.

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28. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Hancock Tragedy— Again!" Oct. 5, 1844, p. 3.

29. Ibid, "To The Editors," Dec. 21, 1844, p. 3.

[illegible] "Indictments in Morganton," Nov. 14, 1944, p. [illegible] People's Democratic Press, "Morgan Affairs," Oct. [illegible] p. 2; Warren Signal "A Gem a [illegible] "The Quincy Week," [illegible] governor fund in the late [illegible] 1 n. 3, 15, 1945, pp. 2 and 4.

1. "He (Tom. Sharp) is now under arrest for the alleged participation in the murder and boldly justifies the act on the ground that 'the one who killed Joe and Hyram Smith were doing God and their country essential service.' [illegible] 28

2. "The second [illegible] [illegible] editor of the Warren Signal, besides several others." [illegible] 29

3. Seventy persons were indicted and tried for the crime.

F. The Murder Trial.

References: Warren Sign., "Testimony" [illegible] Review, "The Lynchers Trials," [illegible] 1945, p. 2; Morganton News-[illegible] "Tom S. [illegible] [illegible] Lee County [illegible] [illegible] Atlanta Daily [illegible] [illegible] Times 11, 1945, p. 1; Chicago Sentinel, "[illegible] [illegible] 1945, p. 1; Pitt., "[illegible]," June 7, 1945, [illegible] June 5, 1945, p. 2; Pitt., June 10, 1945, [illegible] 1945, p. 2; People's Democratic Press, "From [illegible] [illegible] 1945, p. 1; [illegible], "The [illegible] 1945, p. 3.

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[illegible]

1. "...the trial of the five persons indicted in Hancock County for the murder of Joseph Smith, nearly one year since, was brought to a close on the afternoon of the 30th ult., by a general verdict of Not Guilty."[30]

2. "The whole appears more like a farce than a solemn trial involving the lives of five men."[31]

3. All of the indicted men in the Smith murder were found not guilty!

G. The Repeal of The Nauvoo Charter.

References: Illinois State Register, Jan. 20, 1843, p.3; Ibid, "Speech of Mr. Owne," March 31, 1843, p. 1; Ibid, "The Mormon Charters," July 22, 1843, p. 2, Sangamo Journal, "Principles of Judge Ford," July 22, 1843, p. 2; Ibid, "The Nauvoo Charters," Jan. 29, 1843, p. 3; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormon Schism," June 18, 1844, p. 2; Illinois State Register, "Nauvoo Charter," Dec. 20, 1844, Warsaw Signal, "To Dion," date missing, Nauvoo Expositor, "Prospectus," June 7, 1844, p. 3; Sangamo Journal "To The Public," Jan. 9, 1845, Ibid, "Nauvoo Charter," Feb. 13, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "The Nauvoo Charter," Feb. 20, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "The Illinois Legislature," Feb. 20, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, (2 articles) Feb. 27, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "House of Representatives," March 6, 1845, pp. 1 & 2, Ibid, "Headquarters, Nauvoo Legion," March 6, 1845, pp. 1 & 2; Ibid, "Mormon Charters," Dec. 26, 1844, Ibid, "Repeal of the Mormon Charters," Dec. 26, 1844, p.1; Ibid, "The Mormon Charters," Dec. 26, 1844, pp. 2 and 3; Warsaw Signal, "Debate in the Senate," Jan. 8, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "Speech of Mr. Henry," Jan. 22, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "Mr. Ross and the Nauvoo Charter," Feb. 13, 1845, p.3; Ibid, "Still Alive and Kicking," Feb. 14, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "The Mormons," Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Proceedings in Order," date missing; 1845: Illinois State Register "Federalism Unveiling Itself," Jan. 24, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "The Nauvoo Charter, Jan. 24, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, Jan. 20, 1843, p. 3; Ibid, "Letters From John Smith to his Correspondent," Feb.23, 1843, p. 3.

1. "On Thursday last a discussion sprang up in the House of Representatives upon a bill to repeal the Nauvoo Charter. The Bill was defeated through the

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30. Burlington Hawkeye, "Mr. Edwards," June 5, 1845, pp.2-3.
31 Ibid. June 5, 1845, pp. 2 & 3.

1. "...the trial of the five persons indicted in Hancock County for the murder of Joseph Smith, nearly one year since, was brought to a close on the afternoon of the 20th ult., by a general verdict of Not Guilty."[30]

2. "The accusation was one of a very long, and grave, and total involving the lives of five men."[31]

3. All of the indicted men in the Smith murder were found not guilty!

Bibliography


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Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," Mar. 31, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," Apr. 7, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," Apr. 14, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," Apr. 21, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," Apr. 28, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," May 5, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," May 12, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," May 19, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," May 26, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," June 3, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," June 10, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," June 17, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," June 24, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," July 1, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," July 8, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," July 15, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," July 22, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," July 29, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties," Aug. 5, 1852, p. 2; Ill., "Mormon Difficulties

exertion
/of Mr. Smith and Mr. Owen, the representatives....This is the second time the proposition to repeal those charters has been defeated."[32]

2. "The Prospecters...promise, that the "Expositor," will advocate an unconditional repeal of the Nauvoo City Charter.

"Its avowed object, is to hold up, in all their naked deformity the countless and unheard of enormities practiced by Joe Smith and those who adhere to him, under an assumed and unwarrantable construction of the provisions of the charter granted to them by the Legislature of Illinois."[33]

3. "A bill of repeal the charter of the city of Nauvoo and of the Nauvoo Legion, passed the Senate on Thursday of last week...It is supposed the bill will pass the House."[34]

4. The Mormon Charter was repealed by the Illinois Legislature in 1845.

H. Mormon Theivery.

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32. Illinois State Register, Jan. 20, 1843, p. 3.
33. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 8, 1844, p. 2.
34. Sangamo Journal, "Mormon Charter," Dec. 26, 1844, p. 3.

/of Mr. Smith and Mr. Owen, the representatives...This is the second time the proposition to repeal those [illegible][22]

3. "The Prospectus...promises, that the "Expositor," will [illegible]

"Its avowed object, is to hold up, in all their naked deformity the countless and unheard of enormities practiced by Joe Smith and those who adhere to him, [illegible] unwarrantable construction of the [illegible] the charter granted to them by the Legislature of Illinois."[23]

3. "A bill to repeal the charter of the city of [illegible][24]

4. The Mormon Charter was repealed by the Illinois Legislature in 1845.

5. Mormon [illegible].

[illegible]

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22. Illinois State Register, [illegible]
23. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June [illegible], 1844, [illegible]
24. [illegible]

"Robbery at Nauvoo," Nov. 14, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Thieves, " Feb. 27, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "More Mormon Troubles, Apr. 10, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Preaching, " May 9, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, June 13, 1845 p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Offender Caught," June 26, 1845, Ibid, "Robbery in Nauvoo," Aug. 21, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 26, 1845p. 3; Ibid, "More Stealing," Oct. 30, 1845, pp. 2 and 3; Ibid, "Further Developments of Mormon Iniquity," Dec. 25, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, Jan. 1, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "Mormonism a Little Ahead," Ibid, Ibid, "Mormon Morning Star, " Robbery of Mormons,"April 24, 1845, p. 3; Weekly North-Western Gazette," Mormon Affairs" Nov. 28, 1845, p. 2; Quincy Whig, "Gross Outrage," July 18, 1840. p. 2; Ibid, April 22, 1846, p.2. Ibid, May 6, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 12, 1846; p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 12, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 26, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Feb. 3, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons In Iowa," p. 2; Ibid, March 10, 1847, Ibid, March 31, 1847, p. 3; Tarpon Signal, "The Late Tragedy and the Alton Telegraph," July 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, Thieving Reports,"Jan. 8,1846, p. 3; Ibid, "Another Rescue,"Jan. 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Message of the Governor of the State of Illinois,In Relation to the Disturbances in Hancock County,"Jan. 8 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Message of the Governor etc.,"Jan. 15,1845, pp. 1, 2, and 4.Ibid, " Mormonia," Jan. 22, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Nauvoo A Sovereign State," Jan. 22, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Don't Confess," Jan. 22, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Rich, Decidedly," Jan. 22, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Stealing, " Jan. 22, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "From Nauvoo," Feb. 12, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "From the Holy City, "Feb. 19, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Missionaries In Lima,"Feb. 19, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "From Quincy," Feb. 19, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Backed Out," Feb. 19, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Preaching," May 14, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Rumor," Sept. 10, 1845, Ibid, "Counterfeiter," Sept. 10, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Pauper Laws In Hancock," Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Thieving," Oct. 15, 1845, p.3; Ibid, "E. A. Bedell," Oct. 15, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "More Stealing, " Oct. 22, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Bonney,"Nov. 5, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "More Stealing," Ibid, "The Nauvoo Neighbor,"Nov. 5, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Depredations," Nov. 19, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Who Is He?" Dec. 10, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Late Murder in Nauvoo," Dec. 24, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Dec. 31, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Bonney, " Dec. 31, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Counterfeiting,"Dec. 31, 1845; Ibid, "Dog Eat Dog," Dec. 31, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Trouble With The Mormons In Iowa," Jan. 30, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons In Iowa, " March 13, 1844, p. 3 Ibid, "Indians versus Mormons," April 10, 1847; Ibid, "Counterfeiting," April 25, 1844, Ibid, "Counterfeiting," June 5, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "The Way Joe Does It," June 4, 1844, p. 2; Illinois Statesman, "Mormonism," Sept. 14, 1843, p. 3; Ibid, "Mormon Kidnapped," Jan. 15, 1844, p. 2; Warsaw Message, "Kidnapping," Jan. 1844, Ibid, "The Late Arrest," Jan. 3, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "Meeting At Green Plains,"

January 3, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "Unheard of Outrage, and the Alton Telegraph," Jan. 10, 1844, p.1; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review," The Late Kidnapping," Feb. 3, 1844, p. 2.

1. "... In Missouri the heads of the Church particularly Hyrum Smith publicly taught the Mormons that the riches of the Gentiles must be consecrated to the Saints, that they had a right to stead from the Gentiles."[35]

2. "... about 500 head of cattle have been driven in, and the Saints are butchering them and packing the beef. They evidently contemplate a siege and are preparing for it."[36]

3. "It is desirable that the various Precinct committees should report all the thefts that have taken place within their borders in one report... The object is to have a full and connected history of the thieving operations of the Mormons in each precinct."[37]

4. "A few weeks since the Times and Seasons published an epistle from Brigham Young to the Elders Abroad, in which he says, "Elders who go abroad and borrow horses and money and run away with it, will be cut off from the church without ceremony; and they need not look for that lenity which they have had heretofore."[38]

5. The Mormons were accused of about every act of thievery that was committed in Hancock County. It became a common phrase that the Mormons were all thieves.

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35. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letters to Gov. Ford--No. 4," March 10, 1845, p. 1.

36. Lee County Democrat, Sept. 27, 1845, p. 2.
37. Warsaw Signal, Jan. 9, 1845, p. 3.
38. Ibid, "Don't Confess," January 22, 1845, p. 2.

I. The Spilling of Anti-Mormon Blood.

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p. 2; Ibid, June 17, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, June 24, 1846, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Murder of one of our Best Men, To Arms! To Arms!" Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Further Particulars," Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Col. Davenport's Murderers," Oct. 15, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 15, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, Oct. 15, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Murder of Phineas Wilcox," Oct. 15, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "Murders During the Late Disturbances," Oct. 15, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "To The Editors of the Quincy Whig," Nov. 19, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Davenport Murderers," Nov. 5, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "J. B. Backenstos," Nov. 5, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Execution of the Murderers of Davenport," Nov. 12, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Backenstos' Murder," Dec. 10, 1845, p. 2;

1. The murder of Franklin A. Worrel as he was riding across the prairie precipitated a series of murders in Hancock County. While the act was never successfully proven to have been done by the Mormons, yet it was generally believed that they did it.

2. "A German by the name of Dambenmeyer, was also missing during the disturbances. His body was found buried in a ditch near the house of a Mormon by tye name of Rice where was kept up a Mormon guard during the disturbances."[39]

J. The Murder of Mormons.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, June 28, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 4, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon Murders," Oct. 18, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, Nov. 1, 1845 p. 2; Ibid, Nov. 8, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," May 9, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Mob Law," June 20, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, May 30, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "From Mormondom," June 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "War In Hancock," Sept. 18, 1846, p. 1-2. Burlington Hawkeye, "Later," Sept. 25, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Still Later," Sept. 25, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Oct. 23, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Nov. 27, 1845, p. 2; Illinois State Register, Nov. 28, 1845, p. 2; Semi-Weekly Galena Jeffersonian, "Murder and Arson," Dec. 1, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 2, 1846, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Murder of Durfee," Nov. 18, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Murder," Nov. 19, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Public Meeting," Nov. 19, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "Mr. Editor," November 19, 1845,

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39. Burlington Hawkeye, "The Mormons," October 23, 1845, p. 2.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

P. 2; Ibid, "Public Meeting," Dec. 3, 1845, p. 3;

1. "Mormon by the name of Durfee was shot on Saturday night last, in Hancock county, and instantly killed."[40]

2. Several Mormons were killed during the Hancock County Disturbances, apparently by the Anti-Mormons.

K. Incendiary Acts of Anti-Mormons.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letters to Governor Ford, No. 4," March 19, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "From Mormondom," Nov. 22, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "From Nauvoo," July 24, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, Aug. 14, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Mormon Difficulties," Dec. 18, 1846, pp. 1 and 2; Burlington Hawkeye "Late from the War," Sept. 25, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "Later," Sept. 25, 1845, p. 2; "Still Later," Sept. 25; Ibid, "The Mormon Troubles, Oct. 2, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War Ended," Oct. 9 1845, p. 2. Ibid, Fortunate and Singular Escape," Oct. 30, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon News," Nov. 13, p. 2. Ibid, Nauvoo and the Mormons," July23, 1846, p.2; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser, "Later From the Scene of the Mormon War,"Sept. 30, 1845, p. 2; Ibid,Mormon Disturbances in Illinois," Sept. 23, 1845; Ibid, "Mobbing Again In Hancock," Ibid,"More Mormon Troubles, Dec. 13, 1845, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, "Sept. 27 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Later From Hancock," Sept. 20, 1845. p. 2; Ibid, "Riots In Hancock County," Sept. 1845, Ibid, "The Mormon Difficulties,Occurrence in Ft. Madison," Sept. 27, 1845; Peoria Democratic Press, "The Anti-Mormon War," Sept. 24, 1845, p.2; Ibid, "Illinois State Register, Extra," Sept. 24, 1846; Ibid, "Ring Sachenstos," Oct. 14, 1845, Ibid, "The Late Burning," Nov. 15, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "More House Burning," Nov. 19, 1845, p.2. Ibid, Dec.3, 1845, p. 2.

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1. "Proclamation;

"To the Citizens of Hancock County, Illinois

"Whereas a mob of two hundred men under arms, have gathered themselves together in the S. W. part of Hancock County are at this time destroying the dwellings and other buildings, stacks of grain and other property

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40. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, Nov. 29, 1845, p;3

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1. "Proclamation:

"To the Citizens of Bossoon County, Illinois

"Whereas 55 - 8th of bag bombers been under arms,

[illegible] themselves treacher in the S. E. part of

[illegible]

and other built lives, engaged [illegible] wealth and other property

of a portion of our citizens (Mormons), in the most inhuman manner, compelling defenseless children and women from their sick beds, and exposing them to the rays of parching sun to lay and suffer without the aid and assistance of a friendly hand to minister to their wants in their suffering conditons.

"....While I am writing this proclamation, the smoke is rising to the clouds and the flames are devouring four buildings which have just been set on fire by the rioters. Thousands of dollars worth of property has already been consumed, and an entire settlement of about sixty or seventy families laid waste, the inhabitants thereof are fired upon barely escaping with their lives, and forced to flee before the ravages of the mob."[41]

L. The Invasion B The Anti-Mormons.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letter," Oct. 18, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 18, p. ; Ibid, "The Mormon Troubles," Oct. 18, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "More Mormon Troubles, " page 2, Nov. 8, 1845, Ibid, "From Mormondom," Nov. 22, 1845, p. 3; Burlington Hawkeye "Nauvoo," June 18, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, June 25, 1846, p 2; Ibid, "Trouble Again At Nauvoo," July 16, 1846, p. 2; ibid, "Nauvoo And The Mormons," July 23, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Aug. 27, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons, " Sept. 10, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 10, 1845, p. 2; Ibid "The Mormon War," Sept. 17, 1846, p. 2; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser," Sept. 20, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mobbing Again In Hancock County," Sept. 20 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War,"Sept. 26, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Difficulties," Oct. 11, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons, " Oct. 25, p. 2; Ibid, More Mormon Troubles," Dec. 13, 1845, Ibid, "Important From Nauvoo," Dec. 13, 1845; Ibid, "The Mormons," May 9 1846, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, Sept. 27, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "The Plunderers," Ibid, "Later From Hancock," Sept. 20, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Riots In Hancock County," Sept. 20, 1845, p. 2; Ibid,

41. Lee County Democrat, "Riots In Hancock County, Sept. 20, 1845, p. 2.

of a portion of our citizens (Mormons), in a most inhuman manner, compelling defenseless children to scream from their sick beds, and exposing them to the rays of [illegible] assistance of a friendly hand to minister to their wants [illegible]

[illegible]

fire by the rioters. Thousands of dollars worth of [illegible]

[illegible]

1. The Invasion B "The Anti-Mormons"

[illegible]

Mormon Troubles," page 2, Nov. 6, 1846, Ibid, "From Mormondom," Nov. 12, 1845, p. 3; Burlington Hawkeye "Nauvoo," June 18, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, June 25, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Terrible Again in Nauvoo," June 12, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Nauvoo And The Mormons," July 23, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Aug. 27, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Sept. 10, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 10, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," Sept. 17, 1846, p. 2; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser," Sept. 23, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Mobbing Again in Hancock County," 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," Sept. 26, [illegible]

[illegible]

p. 4; Ibid.

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19. Lee County [illegible]
20. 1845, p. 2.

"The Mormon Difficulties--Occurrence In Ft. Madison," Sept. 20, 1845, p. 2 Ibid, "The Sheriff of Hancock," Feb. 27, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 27, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Outrage of the Mormons"Sept. 27, 1845, Ibid, "Forces From Schuyler and McDonough Counties," Sept. 27, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Plunderers, " Sept. 27, Ibid, "The Mormon War," Oct. 4, 1845, Ibid, Oct.11, 1845, p.2; Ibid, "The Mob Again In the Field," July 18, 1846, p. 2; Illinois State Register, " April 4, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Carthage Grays," April 11, 1845, p 2; Ibid, "Latest From Hancock," April 11, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "More Mormon Troubles, " April 24, 1845, pp. 2 & 3; Ibid, "Hancock Affairs, " April 24, 1845, pp.2and 3; Ibid, More Mormon Troubles" April 24, p. 2 and 3; Ibid, "A Proclamation, " Oct. 31, 1845, pp. 2 and 3; Ibid, "Letter From Hancock, Oct. 31, 1845, pp. 2 and 3; Ibid, "From Nauvoo," Nov. 7, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "From A New York Paper," Nov. 7, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Public Sentiment," Nov. 7, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Hancock Affairs Communication From The Governor," Dec. 19, 1845, pp. 1 and 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Jan. 2, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Hancock County," July 24, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, Sept. 11, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Hancock Affairs--The Governor Posse," Oct. 30, 1846, Ibid, "The Hancock Expedition," Nov. 6, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "From Hancock County," Nov. 13, 1846, pp. 2 and 3; Ibid, " Hancock Affairs, " Nov. 27,1846, p. 3; Sangamo Journal, "More Mormon Troubles, " April 10, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, April 17, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Public Opinion," May 8, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, " Mormon Threats," May 8, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Our Rights, " May 8, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Cause For Alarm," May 15, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, May 15, 1845, p. 2; Ibid,"The Mormon Difficulties, " May 24, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "William Walters," June 26, 1845, p. 2 Ibid, Sept. 25, 1845, p.3; Ibid, "Troubles in Hancock," Sept. 25, 1845, p. 3. Ibid, "Still Later," Sept. 25, 1845, Ibid, ( 2 articles) Sept. 17 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "From a Correspondent of the Journal," Sept. 25, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, Sept. 25, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Proclamation By The Governor," Sept. 25, 1845, p. 3; Ibid (2 articles) Sept. 25, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Troubles in Hancock County," Oct. 1, 1845, pp. 1 and 2; Ibid, (2 articles ) Oct. 1, 1845, pp 1 and 2; Ibid, "From The St. Louis Republican," Oct. 1, 1845, pp. 1 and 2; Ibid, "From The Nauvoo Neighbor," Oct. 1, 1845, pp 1 and 2; Ibid, "Troubles In Hancock County, " Oct. 9, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Citizens of Hancock County," Oct. 16, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Springfield," Oct. 30, 1845, pp. 2 and 3; Ibid, "The Hancock Guard," Oct. 30, 1845, pp 2 and 3; Ibid, "O. Crickey," Oct. 30, 1845, pp 2 and 3; Ibid, "More Trouble Brewing," Nov. 6, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, Nov. 6, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, Nov. 13, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Trouble In Hancock," Jan. 22, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons," Feb. 26, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons," June 11, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Ibid, "War In Hancock, June 18, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, June 25, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Latest And Most Authentic,"July 2, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, July 9, 1846; Ibid, July 2, 1846; Ibid, July 23, 1846; Ibid," 2 articles) July 30, 1846; p. 2; Ibid, Aug.6.1846, p. 2;
Ibid, "Hancock Electio ," Aug. 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The

Mormon War," Sept. 17, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The End of the Mormon War," Oct. 1, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, (2 articles) Sept. 14, 1848, p. 2; Weekly-Northwestern Gazette "Carthage taken by the Mormons," Sept. 26, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "The Mormons," Dec. 12, 1845, Ibid, "Troubles in Hancock," Jan. 30, 1846; p. 4; Ibid, "The Mormons," May 29, 1846; Ibid, War in Hancock," June 12, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, July 31, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, Sept. 4, 1846, p. 4; Semi-Weekly Galena Jeffersonan"The Mormons," Nov. 3, 1845, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, "The Anti-Mormon War," Sept. 24, 1845, Ibid, "Illinois State Register, Extra," Sept. 29, 1846, p.2. Quincy Whig, "Outrage in Nauvoo On The Hancock Guard," April 29, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "The Nauvoo Paper, May 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, May 20, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "From Hancock," May 20, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "War In Hancock," June 17, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, " A Statement In Relation to the Recent Occurences in Hancock,"June 24, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "Mr. I. S. Hodges," June 24, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, July 1, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, July 22, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Mr. Bartlett, " July 22, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, July 22, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "To Arms! To Arms!" July 22, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "Immense Excitement," July 29, 1846, p. 2; July 29, 1846, Aug. 19, 1846. Ibid, "Hancock County," Aug. 26, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, Gov. Ford' Letter," Aug. 26, 1846; Ibid, Sept. 2, 1846; Ibid, "Mr. Bartlett," Sept. 2, 1846, p. 2; "Messrs Bartlett and Sullivan," Sept. 2, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Hancock Affairs," Sept. 2, Sept. 9; Ibid, "Visit to Hancock," Sept. 9; 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Nauvoo," ; Ibid, "Messrs Smith, Reynolds and Parker--Gentlemen," Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, To the Public" Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "To the Editor of the Quincy Whig," Sept. 16, 1846, p.2; Ibid, "Col. J.F. Singleton," Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2; Ibid "Col. Wood's Statement,# Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Col. Singleton and the Mormon Treaty," Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "Headquarters, " Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Hancock Affairs, " Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2; Sept. 30. 1846; Ibid, "Nauvoo, " Sept. 30. 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Sept. 30 1846; p. 2; Ibid, "Mr. Brayman's Report," Oct. 7, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 7, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, 2 articles, Oct. 14, 1846, Ibid, "Gov. Ford and the Attempt to vindicate Himself," Oct. 28, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Gov. Ford's Third Visit to Hancock," Oct. 28, 1846; p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 28, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Hancock," Oct. 28, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "Hancock Affairs," Oct. 28, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "Gov. Ford's Report Upon The Mormon Difficulties," Dec. 23, 1846, p. 1; Ibid, "Backwoods, " Dec. 30, 1846, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, " The Legislature," Jan. 22, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, " Difficulties,In Hancock," May 14, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, " Death of Minor S. Deming," Sept 17, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Rumor of War in Iowa," Sept. 17, p. 2. Ibid, "War In the North of the County," Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2.

Ibid, "The War," Sept. 17 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "Murder of one of our Best Men, To Arms!" Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Further Particulars," Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Backenstos," Proclamation, " Oct. 14, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, " A Proclamation by the Governor of Illinois," Oct.15, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "King Backenstos Proclamation," Oct. 15, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "What is in the Winds," Nov. 5, 1845, Ibid, "Mobocracy," Nov. 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Hancock Guard," Nov. 12, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon Depredations," Nov. 12, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Late War, " Nov. 12, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "A Controversy, " Dec. 3, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Funny," Dec. 3, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Ibid, "What does it Mean?" Dec. 10, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Proceeding In Order, " date missing; Ibid, "Correction," date missing; Ibid, " Backenstos, " date missing 1845; Ibid, "Misrepresentation Connected June 14, 1846, Ibid, Mormon Falsehoods Contradicted," (Extra) July 16, 1846; Ibid, "More Difficulties in Hancock," July 16, 1846, Ibid, "Generous and Brave, July 16, 1846, Ibid, "Thos. Ford," Jan. 2, 1847; Ibid, "Auditor's Report," Jan. 2, 1847; Ibid, Illinois Legislature, " Jan. 2, 1847; Ibid, "Anti-Mormons Attand," Jan. 2, 1847; Ibid, "The Legislature," Jan. 16, 1847, p,2; Ibid, The Legislature, Jan. 16, Jan. 30. 1847, p,2; Ibid, "The Mormon Yarn," May 13, 1847.p. 2.

1. "The belligerent attitude of the two parties in Hancock Co. Illinois--the old settlers and the Mormons and their adherents--had assumed, up to last Monday quite a formidable aspect."[42]

2. "....the county of Hancock is the theatre of WAR. Two opposite and hostile forces are now in ARMS. "[43]

3. "The proposition made at the meeting (quincy) that one thousand citizens march to the aid of Hancock county."[44]

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42. Burlington Hawkeye, "The Mormons," Aug. 27, 1846, p. 2.

43. Warsaw Signal (Extra) June 14, 1846, p.1.

44. Lee County Democrat, Sept. 29, 1845, p. 2.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

4. "The war spirit has extended to the north of the county, and the Anties are driving the Saints from the Camp Creek and La Harpe settlements."[45]

5. "It is rumored...that the people of Lee County, Iowa are driving out the Mormons as in this county."[46]

6. "The Civil War now reging here has assumed a violence of character.

"The Anti-Mormons are acting in concert, and the Mormons from all the settlements out of Nauvoo are being driven into the city."[47]

7. The Anti-Mormons started driving the Mormons, out of the southern part of Hancock County, burning their homes from settlement to settlement, driving them before them. They threatened to drive all into Nauvoo, and all Nauvoo into the Mississippi river.

8. "PUBLIC SENTIMENT IS DECIDEDLY AGAINST THE MORMONS--THEY MUST GO!"[48]

## Conclusion

By 1844, there were two hostile forces in Western Illinois--the Mormons and the Anti-Mormons, commonly called "gentiles," The conflict which has been forming long in the minds of both groups needed but the precipitating event to

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45. Warsaw Signal, "War In the North Part of the County," Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2.

46. Ibid, "Rumor of War in Iowa," Sept. 17, 1845, p. 2.

47. Sangamo Journal, Sept. 25, 1845, p. 3.

48. Ibid, "Trouble in Hancock County," Oct. 1, 1845, 1 & 2.

ignite the quarrel. This was provided in the destruction of the Expositor newspaper in Nauvoo in June 1844. The owners of the paper appealed to the Anti-Mormon party for aid in their behalf. This led to the arrest of Joe Smith and his brother Hyrum, who had previously declared martial rule in Nauvoo to defy the civil authorities. The Anti-Mormon party assembled in the form of a mob which Gov. Ford disbanded. However, some returned to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock, where the Smiths were imprisoned, stormed the jail, and killed them both. This led to a series of disturbances for the next two-and one-half years and the Governor was forced to keep an armed force in Hancock County during most of the time.

During the autumn of 1845, the conflict reached its worst aspects. A series of murders and depredations were committed on members of both groups. The Anti-Mormons attempted to drive the Mormons from the county. They started burning the homes of the Mormons in the southern part of the county, laying the farm-houses and settlements in ashes as they proceeded, at the same time driving the Mormons before them into Nauvoo. The mob threatened to drive all the Mormons into Nauvoo and all Nauvoo into the Mississippi river. This brought about an agreement by the Mormons to leave the state.

ignite the quarrel. This was provided in the destruction of the Expositor newspaper in Nauvoo in June 1844. The owners of the paper appealed to the Anti-Mormon party for aid in their behalf. This led to the arrest of Joe Smith and his brother Hyrum, who had previously declared martial rule in Nauvoo to defy the civil authorities. The Anti-Mormon party assembled in the form of a mob which Gov. Ford disbanded. [illegible], some returned to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock, where the Smiths were imprisoned, stormed the jail, and killed them both. This led to a series of disturbances for the next two-and one-half years and the Governor was forced to keep an armed force in Hancock County during most of the time.

During the autumn of 1845, the conflict [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] of mobbing [illegible] were [illegible] by [illegible] force. The Anti-Mormons attempted to drive the Mormons from the county. They started burning the [illegible] in the [illegible] part of the county, leaving the farm-houses and settlements in ashes as they proceeded, at the same time driving the Mormons before them into Nauvoo. The mob threatened to drive all the [illegible] into Nauvoo and all Nauvoo into the Mississippi river. This brought about an agreement by the Mormons to leave the state.

# PART SEVEN

## THE EXPULSION FROM ILLINOIS

I. Factors leading to the Exodus.

A. The development of the attitude to expel the Mormons.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letters to Gov. Ford --No. 1." Feb. 1845, p. 1; Ibid, " Letters to Gov. Ford--No. 5," April 5, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "The Mormons and the Fires at Pittsburgh, May 3, 1845, Ibid, June 11, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, May 9, 1846, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, "Mormons in Lee County," Oct. 16, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Oct. 16, 1845, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, Sept. 27 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Nauvoo Temple, " Oct. 4, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 11, 1845, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "Affairs in the Holy City," Feb. 13, 1845 p. 3; Ibid, "Mormon Doing, " March 27, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Communication," May 8, 1845, p. 2; Weekly North-Western Gazette, Sept. 30, 1845, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "To the Mormon Citizens of Hancock" Jan. 22, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, " A Bright Idea," Feb. 10, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Still Brighter, " Feb. 10, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormon Difficulties, " July 31, 1844, p. 3; Ibid, "The People of Warsaw in Hancock County," July 31, 1844 p. 2; Ibid, "The Very Things, Date Missing; Ibid, Sept. 9, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Headquarters, Camp Prairie," Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2; Illinois Statesman, "Mormonism," Sept. 18, 1843, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormonism," Feb. 19, 1844, Lee County Democrat, " To the Warsaw Committee, " July 13, 1844, Sangamo Journal, "Affairs at Warsaw," July 11, 1844, Ibid, "The Governor Reaches Quincy," July 11, 1844, Ibid, "Another Proclamation of Gov. Ford, " Aug. 14, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Anti-Mormon War," Sept. 26, 1844, Ibid, "Communications, "Oct. 10, 1844, Ibid, "The Mormon Expedition," Oct. 31, 1844, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press," "Mormon Difficulties," July 10, 1844, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon War," July 27, 1844, p. 3; Warsaw Message, "The Compromise Again," Jan. 31, 1844.

1. "The issue still remains between the Mormons and the Anti-Mormons (sic) of Hancock. Which shall leave the Country? Both cannot remain any length of time in peace, and one or the other must eventually leave."[1]

2. "The reason why the Mormons and the Anti-Mormons cannot live together is this; the Mormons are governed by

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1. Warsaw Signal, "The Mormon Difficulties, " July 31, 1844, p. 3.

# PART [illegible]

## [illegible] IN ILLINOIS

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5. Persons [illegible] to the [illegible].

6. The development of the attitude to avoid the Mormons.

[illegible]

[illegible] "Mormons in Lee County," Oct. 10, 1845, p. 2; Lee County [illegible] Sept. 27, 1845, p. 2; Ibid., "Mormon Temple," [illegible]; Ibid., Oct. 12, 1845, p. 2; [illegible] "Mormons in the Nauvoo Stake," [illegible] Nauvoo Neighbor," [illegible] 1, 1845, p. 2; [illegible] "Resolutions of Nauvoo," [illegible] Feb. 10, 1846, p. 2; [illegible] "Mormon Affairs," [illegible] 10, 1846, p. 2; [illegible] July 31, 1844, p. 2; Ibid., "[illegible] Sept. 9, 1846, [illegible] Prairie," Sept. 10, 1846, p. 2; [illegible] Sept. 18, 1843, p. 2; Ibid., [illegible] 44, Lee County Democrat, "To the [illegible] Mormon Journal, "[illegible] "The Governor here [illegible] Nauvoo Protection [illegible] p. 2; Ibid., "The Anti-Mormon Party," [illegible] 20, 1844, [illegible] Petitions," Oct. 26, 1844, Ibid., "[illegible] Oct. 31, 1844, [illegible] Mormon War," July 1, 1844, p. 3; Warsaw Message, "The Commencing Ages," [illegible] 31, 1844.

[illegible]

[illegible] County? Both [illegible] and one of the other most eventually [illegible]."[1]

2. "The reason why the Mormons and the anti-Mormons cannot live together is this; the Mormons are governed by

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[illegible] 1844, p. 3.

their religious leaders, their fanatical prophets and priests. The religious leaders are also their civil magistrates, and control the action and votes of the people with despotic sway."[2]

3. "You have, as a people, been involved in serious difficulties with every community in which you have lived, since you first existed as a religious sect."[3]

4. "If you mean to request me to exercise a forcible influence to expel the Mormons from the State,... the law is my guide, and I know of no law authorizing ...the law is my guide, and I know of no law authorizing their expulsion."[4]

B. The Anti-Mormon Meetings to effect Mormon removal.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormon Trouble," Oct. 4, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Letter," Oct. 18, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, Nov. 1, 1845, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye, "The Mormons," Oct. 16, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Anti-Mormon Meeting In Lee County," Oct. 23, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Lee County Anti-Mormonism," Oct. 23, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "The Freas At Nauvoo," Oct. 30, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Nov. 6, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," April 16, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, July 30, 1846, p. 2; Iowa Territorial Gazette, "The Nauvoo Freeus," Nov. 1, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "Disturbances In Hancock," "The public Meetings of Monday Evening--A Committee of 1000" Oct. 11, 1845, p. 2 Ibid, "Anti-Mormon Movement," April 11, 1846, p. 2; Lee County Democrat," Oct. 18, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "Anti-Mormon Nominations,"Oct. 25, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Lee County Election, "Nov. 1, 1845, Ibid, Nov. 27, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Nov. 29, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, March 7, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "Anti-Mormon Movements," April 25, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Anti-Mormon Meeting," May 2, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Mr. Editor," May 7, 1846, "Illinois State Register," "Public Meeting In Hancock," May 15, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, Oct. 1, 1846, pp. 1-2; Ibid, " "Anti-Mormon Doings," April 16, 1846, p. 2. Weekly North-Western Gazette," "The Mormons " April 24, 1846, p. 2;

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2. Ibid, "The Very Thing," Date Missing.

3. Ibid, Jan. 22, 1845, p. 3.

4. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letters to Gov. Ford -- No. 1, Feb. 15, 1845, p. 1.

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. Emphasis added.

[illegible] Young University, Provo, Utah. [illegible]

[illegible] letters, and control the action and votes of the people with despotic sway."[2]

3. "Now mark, we do not [illegible] difficulties with every community in which you have lived since you first existed as a religious sect."[3]

4. "If you mean to request me to exercise a [illegible] in [illegible] the law is my guide, and I know of no law authorizing [illegible]

...the law is my guide, and I know of no law authorizing their expulsion."[4]

5. The anti-Mormon sentiment in Illinois became [illegible].

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1. [illegible] Young University, Provo, Utah. [illegible]

2. Ibid, Jan. 22, 1845, p. 2.

3. Ibid, Jan. 22, 1845, p. 2.

4. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Letters to Gov. [illegible]

Quincy Whig, April 22, 1846, Ibid, "Anti-Mormon Meeting In Quincy," April 29, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Anti-Mormon Meeting In Brown," April 29, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Anti-Mormon Meetings in Adams County," April 29, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, May 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Aug. 12, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Hancock Affairs, Sept. 9, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "Public Meetings, " Page 4, Nov. 4, 1846; Ibid, Nov. 25, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Public Meeting at Lima," Jan. 20, 1847, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Public Meeting at Warsaw, " Jan. 8, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "Meeting In Green Plains," Jan. 8, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "Meeting at Monte Bello," Jan. 22, 1845, p. 3. Ibid, "Public Meeting In Churubusville, Mo., Oct. 15, 1845, p. 1. Ibid, "Proceedings Of A Public Meeting, Of The Citizens of Warren Count," Oct. 15, 1845, p. 21; Ibid, " Proceedings of a Public Meeting Of the Citizens of Henderson County," Oct. 14, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "Public Meetings--Adjourned Meeting at Quincy," Oct. 15, 1845, p.1; Ibid, "Meeting in Schuyler County," Oct. 15, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, Lee County Anti-Mormon Meeting," Oct. 22, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, " Meeting at Lima," Nov. 5, 1845, p. 2.

1. Some score of Anti-Mormon meetings were held in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri to pass resolution to expel the Mormons,

2. "A Meeting of the citizens of McDonough County was holden (sic) on the 23d ultimo, to take into considerations the disturbances in Hancock." The Meeting unanimously adopted the following, among other resolutions.

"Resolved That from the knowledte we have of the Mormons, we believe they cannot reside in the same community in peace, with their neighbors, and that their doctrines, so far as we are acquainted with them, are subversive of our free institutions.

"Resolved, that we call upon the citizens of this county to raise a force of three hundred men, or more, to be in readiness at a moment's notice, to march to any part of Hancock County, to cooperate with the neighboring counties, should it become necessary, in order to

1. Some score of Anti-Mormon meetings were held in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri to pass resolution to expel the Mormons.

2. "A Meeting of the citizens of McDonough County was held [illegible] Mormons [illegible] adopted the following, among other resolutions.

"Resolved That from the knowledge we have of the Mormons, we believe they cannot reside in the same community in peace, with their neighbors, and that their doctrines, so far as we are acquainted with them, are subversive of our free institutions.

"Resolved, that we call upon the citizens of this county to raise a force of three hundred men, or more, to be in readiness at a moment's notice, to march to any [illegible] counties, should it become necessary, in order to

suppress Mormon depredations."[5]

3. "A mass meeting in Lee County, Iowa, was held at Montrose on the first of last month, at which they determined that the Mormons in that County should leave within a reasonable time."[6]

C. The Carthage Convention.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Anti-Mormon Convention," Oct. 11, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "More of Mormon Affairs," Oct. 18, 1845, p. 1; Lee County Democrat, " Carthage Convention," Oct. 18, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Hancock County," July 3, 1846, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, " Oct. 15, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, " Carthage Convention, " Oct. 22, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "Ibid, Nov. 5, p. 3;

1. "The Anti-Mormon Convention, lately convened at Carthage, was composed of delegates from the counties of Adams, Marquette, Schuyler, Pike, Brown, M'Donough, Noz, Warren, and Henderson.... They determined that the Mormons must and should leave the state, and they gave them until spring to remove peaceably."[7]

II. The Exodus.

A. The Mormon Agreement to leave Illinois.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "To The Anti-Mormon Citizens of Hancock and Surrounding Counties," Oct. 1845, p. 3; Ibid, March 28, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons, " May 2, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," May 9, 1846, p. 2; Burlington Hawkeye "The Mormons," Nov. 27 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Brigham Young, " Jan. 2 , 1846, Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser," Oct. 11, 1845, p. 2; Ibid "The Mormons," Nov. 15, 1845, p. 2. Lee County Democrat, " Sept. 27, 1845, p. 2. Ibid Sept. 27, 1845, p. 2.

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5. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, Oct. 4, 1845, p. 3;

6. Ibid, Nov. 1, 1845, p.2.

7. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Anti-Mormon Convention," Oct. 11, 1845, p. 3.

[illegible] Mormon resolutions."[1]

3. "A mass meeting in Lee County, Iowa, was held at Montrose on the [illegible] 1845, to discuss the Mormon question. Last [illegible] in Lee County [illegible] Mormon resolutions."[2]

4. The delegates from [illegible]

[illegible] Mormons, [illegible] 11, 1845, p. [illegible] Mormons," [illegible] 1845, p. [illegible]

5. The delegates from the counties of [illegible], Hancock, Fulton, Knox, Warren, and Henderson.... They determined that the Mormons must and should leave the state, and they gave them until spring to remove peacefully."[7]

II. The Exodus.

A. The Mormon agreement to leave Illinois.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "To [illegible] Mormons," [illegible] 1845, p. 3; Ibid., March 28, 1846, p. 3; Ibid., [illegible] Mormons," May 2, 1846, p. 2; Ibid., "The Mormons," [illegible] 2; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser, "Oct. 11, 1845, p. 3; Ibid., "The Mormons," Nov. 15, 1845, p. 2. Lee County Democrat, "Sept. 27, 1845, p. 2. Ibid. Sept. 27, 1845, p. 2.

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1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

Ibid, Oct. 18, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Will They Go?" Nov. 1, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "News From Headquarters!" April 25, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons," May 2, 1846, p. 3 Illinois State Register, "The Removal of the Mormons," Dec. 12, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "When Will the Mormons Go, " Feb. 27 ,1846, p. 3; Ibid, "Hancock County," May 1 1846, p. 2; Ibid, June 11, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, Oct. 9, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "The Committee of Military Organization," Oct. 16, 1845, p. 3; Ibid, "On Earth, " Oct. 16, 1845, p. 3; Weekly North-Western Gazette, Sept. 30, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "From Nauvoo, " Sept. 30, 1845, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, " Oct. 1, 1845, p. 2; Quincy Whig, April 22, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "News From Hancock," April 22, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "Gov. Ford's Letter, " May 6, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Quincy Rifle Company," May 6, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, May 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Reply to Nauvoo Circular," June 24, 1846, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "Camp Carthage, " Oct. 11, 1845,p. 1; Ibid, " To the First president and Council of the Church at Nauvoo," Oct. 15, 1845, p. 1; Ibid, "The Hancock Guard," Oct. 22, 1845, p.3; Ibid, "Will They Go?" Oct. 22, 1845, p. 3; O Ibid, Nov. 5, 1845 p.3 ;

1. "The Mormons have pledged themselves by words and by writing to remove from the state."[8]

2. "....The Mormons agreed to leave the County (Hancock) together with all their followers,'so soon as grass should grow up and water run,' this spring."[9]

3. ".... We have been compelled, by fire and sword, to agree to leave the county so soon as we can sell to get something to go with.....We have talked of Oregon, of California, and of Vancouver's Island as places of our destination and future residence. But we have not determined on any of these."[10]

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8. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "To The anti-Mormons and the Surrounding Counties, " Oct. 11, 1845, p. 3.

9. Ibid, "The Mormons," May 2, 1846, p. 3.

10. Illinois State Register, "Where Will They go? " Feb. 27, 1846, p. 3.

1. "The Mormons have pledged themselves by words and by writing to remove from the state."[8]

2. "....The Mormons agreed to leave the county (Lee) should grow up and water run, I think spring."

3. "....We have been compelled, by fire and sword, to agree to leave the county as soon as we can sell to get [illegible] of California, and of Vancouver's Island as places of our destination and future residence. But we have not determined on any of these."[10]

4. "....we could say that we had commenced making arrangements to remove from this county previous to the disturbances.

"That one thousand families, including the Twelve the High Council, the Trustees and general authorities of the Church are fully determined to remove in the spring, independent of the contingency of selling our property, and that this company will comprise from five to six thousand souls."[11]

E. The Emigration Begun.

References: Alton Telegraph And Democratic Review, Feb. 21, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "To the Editors," March 14, 1846, p. 2; Ibid "The Mormons," March 28, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons Expedition," March 28, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "From Mormondom," May 16, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "From Mormondom," June 13, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "The Mormons, " July 18, 1846, Beardstown Gazette, " Sept. 10, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," Nov. 17, 1847, p. 1; Ibid, "Mormons," Dec. 6, 1846, p.1; Burlington Hawkeye, "Nauvoo," Nov. 30, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Ibid, "The Mormons," Feb. 19, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon Encampment on Devil's Creek," March 5, 1846 p. 2; Ibid, "Acrash in the Temple," March 5, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons, " May 14, 1846, p. 2; Iowa Territorial Gazette and Advertiser," "Mormon Movements," Feb. 7, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, Ibid, "Mormons--Great Caragan Started for Oregon," Feb. 14, 1846, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, March 14, 1846, p. 2 Ibid, "A Fracas in the Mormon Camp," March 28, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "Mormons," April 11, 1846, p. 2; May 2, 1846; Ibid, "To the Citizens of Hancock County," May 16, 1846, p. 2; Illinois State Register, "For the Register," December 25, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons, " June 5, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Emigrating Mormons," June 12, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, July 17, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons, " Nov. 12, 1847, pp. 1 and 3; Ibid, "From California and the Salt Lake," Dec. 29, 1848, p. 2; Sangamo Journal, "The Mormons Preparing to Leave," May 29, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, " Extract of a letter from the Mormon Elders," Oct. 30, 1845, pp. 2-3; Ibid, "Will They Go," Oct. 30, 1845, pp. 2-3; Ibid, "Nauvoo," Dec. 11, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, " Mormon Movements--Mysteries of Loco Focoism,

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11. Warsaw Signal, "To Gen. John J. Hardin," Oct. 15, 1845, p. 1.

"....I'm sorry that we had commenced taking arrangements to remove from this county persons to the disturbances.

"That one thousand families, including the Smiths the Hyde Donnels, the Fullers and several others of the Church were forced to leave Missouri, illegally, unmercifully, and that this county will contribute from five to six thousand souls."

F. The Judgment Day.

Jan. 1, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Infamous Game," Mardh 19, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, The Mormon Expedition," March 26, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, April 23, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons, " April 23, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, Ibid, June 4, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Late from the Mormon Camp, " July 23, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, Aug. 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons, Oct. 1, 1846, May 27, 1847, p. 2. Ibid, "Arrival from Oregon," Sept. 2, 1847, p. 1; Ibid, "The Mormons, " Nov. 18, 1847 p. 1; Illinois Journal, two articles, May 11, 1848, p 2; North-Western Gazette, Oct. 17, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "Nauvoo, " Nov. 28, 1845, Ibid, "Bidding For a Job, " Jan. 23, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, Feb. 27, 1846, p. 4; Ibid, " The Mormon Encampment on Devil's Creek, " March 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon, " April 24, 1846, p. 4; Ibid, "Mormon Items," April 24, 1846, p. 4; Ibid, " The Mormons, " May 22, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons, " June 11, 1847, p. 4; Semi-Weekly Galena Jeffersonia, "Nauvoo Neighbor Discontinued," Nov. 10, 1845, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, " Oct. 14, 1845, p. 2; Quincy Whig, " April 22, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, April 29, 1846, Ibid, May 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons, " May 20, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Emigrating Mormons, " July 29, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 7, 1846, p. 2; (2 articles) Ibid, "Messrs B & S.," Oct. 14, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "From Nauvoo, The Mormon Returning," Nov. 4, 1846, p. 2; Warsaw Signal, "California--The Mormons," Nov. 19, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, Dec. 3. 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Dec. 3, 1845,p. 2; Ibid, "Destination of the Saints," Dec. 13, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Nauvoo, " Dec. 3, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Dec. 3, 1845,p. 2; Ibid, "How the Saints are Organizing," Dec 10, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Dec. 17, 1845, Ibid, Mrs. Emma Smith, Dec 31, 1845, p. 2; Warsaw Signal--Extra, July 16, 1846, Warsaw Signal, "The Polynesian Islands, Emigrating Mormons," March 13, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "Nauvoo Matters, " March 20, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon in California," May 29, 1847, p. 4; Ibid, "Sufferings of the Mormons in California," June 5, 1847, Ibid, "Startling Rumor," June 5, 1847, p. 3; Ibid, "From the Mormon Camp, June 26, 1847, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons, " Aug. 14, 1847, p.1. Ibid, "The California Mormons," Aug. 21 1847, p. 1.

1."...The Mormons are making preparations for their removal early in the ensuing spring; and on advance corps, of 1500 or upwards, have already crossed the river, with the intention of proceeding about 500 miles westward and then put in a crop for the supply of those expected to follow."[12]

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12. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, Feb. 21, 1846, p. 2.

of 1830 or upwards, have already crossed the river, with the intention of proceeding about 500 miles westward and then put in a crop for the supply of those expected to follow."[12]

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p. 2.

2. "...A most dismal account of the condition of the Mormons who undertook to migrate to California...They are said to be in a starving condition."[13]

3. "....The advance company of emigrating Mormons, in which are 'The Twelve,' have reached the east bank of the Missouri river in the neighborhood of Council Bluffs ...They have a train of 1,300 wagons, and muster between 3,000 and 4,000 souls. The second company about which they have given the name Mount Pisgah."[14]

4. "Large companies of emigrants were continually crossing at this place enroute for Oregon and California."[15]

5. "...The Mormons continued to leave Nauvoo in great numbers--the ferry boat at Nauvoo making thirty-two trops per day and at Ft. Madison forty five. Five hundred and thirty nine wagons passed over during the week."[16]

6. "About 2000 Mormons have settled on the disputed tract, between Missouri and Iowa, built houses and put in crops, with every appearance of intending to remain there."[17]

C. The Sale of Mormon Property.

Sale prices; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "Latest From Mormondom," May 9, 1846, p. 1; Ibid, "From Mormondom," May 23, 1846, p. 3; Beardstown Gazette, "The

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13. Ibid, "The Mormons," March 28, 1846, p. 3.

14. Ibid, "The Mormons," July 18, 1846, p. 2.

15. Lee County Democrat, May 2, 1846, p. 2.

17. Sangamo Journal, July 30, 1846, p. 3.

2. "...A most liberal account of the condition of the [illegible] in a [illegible] condition."

4. "...[illegible] of [illegible]."

5. "[illegible] fact."

6. The [illegible] of Moore's property.

Pale [illegible]; Alice Tallgrass and Dorothy Le[illegible] "Latest Tree Monument," May [illegible], 1946, p. [illegible]; [illegible] "Tree Monument," May 22, 1946, p. 3; Bordeaux Gazette, [illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

15. Lee County Democrat, May 2, 1946, p. 6.

17. [illegible], [illegible] (1946) p. 1.

Temple At Nauvoo," Sept. 6, 1848, Ibid, "The Mormon Temple," Oct. 25, 1848, p. 2. Burlington Hawkeye,"Mormon News" Nov. 13, 1845, p. 2; Lee County Democrat, "Nauvoo," March 28, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mob Again in the Field," July 18, 1846, p. 2; Illinois State Register, " Nov. 21, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, " The Mormon Lands for Sale," Dec. 26, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "When Will They Go?"Feb. 27, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons," May 15, 1846, p. 2. Sangamo Journal, Nov. 23 1846, p. 2. Ibid, July 30, 1847, p. 3; Keokuk Register, "Mormon Temple," July 24, 1847, p. 2. Ibid, "Burning of the Mormon Temple," Oct. 17, 1848, p. 2; Weekly Northwestern Gazette, "From Nauvoo" Sept. 30 1845, p. 2; Ibid, Semi-Weekly Galena Jeffersonian, Nov. 28, 1845, p. 2; Peoria Democratic Press, Dec. 3, 1845, p. Ibid, Dec. 17, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "Nauvoo Temple," May 13, 1846, p. 1; Quincy Whig,"Things At Nauvoo," May 6, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, May 13, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, Col. J. Singleton," Sept. 16, 1846. Ibid, "Still Later From Nauvoo," Dec. 22, 1846, Kansas Signal, Feb. 19, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "Sales of Mormon Property," Nov. 5, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, "Sale of Mormon Lands," Nov. 12, 1845, p. 2. Ibid, Ibid, "Sales of Mormon Property," Nov. 12, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "New Mormon Move," Dec. 3, 1845, p. 2; Ibid, "The Catholics and the Mormons," Dec. 10 and Dec. 24, 1845. Ibid, "The Mormon Lands for Sale," Dec. 31, 1845, p. 2 Ibid, "From Nauvoo--The Temple Sold"June 12, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon Temple," Aug. 7, 1847, p. 2.

1. The Mormons agreed to leave Illinois if they could sell their property or exchange it for horses, cattle, wagons, or other articles that they could take with them. Committees were appointed to dispose of the property that was left unsold, at the agreed time to remove so that the owners could emigrate for the west with the church.

2. "Nearly all the Mormons' lands in the South of the County, to which they had any title, has been disposed of and we learn...from Fountain Green that in that vicinity, they have parted with nearly all their titles, 18

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19. Kansas Signal, "Sales of Mormon Lands," Nov. 12, 1845, p.2.

1. The Mormons agreed to leave Illinois if they could sell their property or exchange it for horses, wagons, or other articles that they could take with them. Committees were appointed to dispose of the property that was left behind, at the appointed time to [illegible] with the mobs.

2. "Nearly all the Mormons' homes in the South of the County, to which they had any title, was burned [illegible] of and we learn...from Fountain Green that in that [illegible]

3. "...The Mormons have resolved,...to sell the temple at Nauvoo for the purpose of obtaining funds to effect a removal of their poor from the State."[19]

D. The Mormon Battalion.

References: Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons," March 14, 1846; Illinois State Register, July 24, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons," July 31, 1846, p. 1; Sangamo Journal, Aug. 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, August 21, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Sept. 2, 1847, p. 1; Ibid, "The Mormon Battalion," Nov. 11, 1847, p. 2; Illinois Journal, "General Epistle from the Twelve Apostles," Feb. 3, 1848, p.1; Weekly Northwestern Gazette, "Mormon Infantry," July 31, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Oct. 7, 1846, p. 4; Semi-Weekly Galena "The Mormon Recruits, Nov. 4, 1846, p. 2;

1. "A message from the Mormon Camp brings information from Co. Kearney has mustered 1 to the service of the United States, five hundred Mormons,"[20]

II.
The Final Expulsion From Illinois.

A. The Battle of Nauvoo.

References; Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "The Mormons," May 2, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormons," May 9, 1846, p. 2 Ibid, "From Mormondom," May 23, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "War in Hancock," Sept. 18, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "From Nauvoo--Peace Restored," Sept. 25, 1846, Ibid, Oct. 2, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Mormon Troubles," Oct. 23, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "More Troubles Brewing," Oct. 23, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "A-ful Threat!" Nov. 6, 1846. p. 2; Nov. 13, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Insult to the Governor," Nov. 20, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "Mormon Difficulties, Dec. 18, 1846, pp.1-2; Burlington Hawkeye, "The Mormon War," Sept. 17, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Nauvoo," "The Day After It Was evacuated," Sept. 24, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "The Mormons," Sept. 24, 1846; Carrollton Gazette, "Nauvoo," Sept. 4, 1846, p.2; Ibid, "Civil War in Hancock," Sept. 18, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "The Mormons," Sept. 18, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, Correspondence of Mo. Republican," Sept. 25, 1846 p.2; Ibid, "Surrender of the Mormons," Sept. 25, 1846, p. 2; Ibid.

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19. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "From Mormondom," May 16, 1846, p. 2.

20. Illinois State Register, July 24, 1846, p. 3;

"The Nauvoo Exposition," Oct. 30, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "Meet-in Nauvoo," Nov. 13, 1846, pp 2-3; Sangamo Journal, "From Hancock County, " April 30, 1846, p. 1; Ibid, May 7, 1846, p. 1. Ibid, "Events of the Week," Oct. 1, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Mormon War Documents, " Oct.8, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "To His Excellency-Thos. Ford," Oct. 8, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "The Civil War in Illinois," Oct. 8, 1846, p. 3; Ibid, "Nauvoo Expedition, "Oct. 22, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "From the Army of Nauvoo, No. 1 and 2. Nov. 5, 1846, p. 2. Ibid, "The Nauvoo War, " Nov. 19, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Public Meeting in Nauvoo," Nov. 18, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Dr. McDonald,"Dec. 17, 1846, p. 2; Keokuk Register, May 26, 1847, p. 2. Weekly Northwestern Gazette Oct. 16, 1846, p. 4. Ibid, "The Hancock Expedition," Nov. 16, 1846, Semi-Weekly Galena Jeffersonian, "Hancock County," Sept. 14, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Latest From Hancock," Sept. 17 1846, p. 2; Sept. 21, 1846 p. 2; Ibid, "Proclamation By the Governor of Illinois,"Oct. 19, 1846, Quincy Whig, "Nauvoo," Sept. 30; 1846, Oct. 7. 1846. Ibid, " elief to the Mormons, " Oct. 14, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Bartlett and Sullivan," Oct. 14, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Gov. Ford to Hancock," N v. 4 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Gov. Ford's Expedition to Hancock," Nov. 4, 1846, p. 2; Ivid, "Retaliation," Nov. 4, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, Gov. Ford in Hancock, Nov. 4, 1846;Ibid, "Gov. Ford Again," Nov. 11, 1846; p. 1; Ibid, "Mr. Bartlett," Nov. 18, 1846, p. 2; Gov. Ford's Troops Nov. 25, 1846, p. 2; Ibid, "Gov. Ford's Report Upon the Mormon Difficulties," Dec. 23, 1846, Ibid, "The Troops Withdrawn,"Dec. 30 1846. p. 2; Ibid, "Gen. Hardin's Proclamation,Citizens of Hancock," Oct. 15, 1845, p. 1. Ibid, "Copy of a Part of the Dispatch From the Governor"Nov. 12, 1845,Warsaw Signal--Extra, War! War! A Battle Fought In Nauvoo," Sept. 14, 1846, Ibid, "Headquarters, Camp Prairie," Sept. 16, 1846, p. 2.

1. "The Battle lasted from the time of the first feint was made until our men were drawn off an hour and a quarter. Probably there is not a record, an instance of a long militia fight.

2. "The Mormon loss was...19 men killed and 20 Wounded. Amongst the killed is the Master spirit Capt. Anderson of the Fifteenth Rifle Company. Their force in the fight was from three to four hundred.

"...In this section we had about 500 men engaged

and four pieces of artillery--200 men and one piece of artillery having been left at the camp for its protection.

"Our loss is seven men wounded--two or three supposed to be mortally."[21]

2. The Quincy Committee succeeding in "effecting an arrangement belligerent in Hancock, which it is hoped put a final end to all hostilities, and restored peace to that section of the State. The terms--...that the posse might enter the City next day (the seventeenth) at three o'clock in the afternoon ...The Mormons to leave the State forthwith, except a Committee of five, who are allowed to remain for the purpose of disposing of the property yet belonging to the community."[22]

3. "...Every thing remains quiet at this place. A force of the militia still remain in possession of the city. The Mormons, many of them were still encamped on the opposite side of the river, waiting for the teams which were expected to take them on their Western Journey."[23]

4. Soon after the Battle of Nauvoo, Governor Ford brought his Third Expedition of soldiers to Hancock County to quell the disorders. He marched them from

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21. Warsaw Signal--Extra, "War! War! A Battle Fought at Nauvoo," Sept. 14, 1846.
22. Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, "From Hancock," Peace Restored, "Sept. 25, 1846, p. 2.
23. Quincy Whig, "Nauvoo" Sept. 30, 1846, p. 2.

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[illegible] at Nauvoo," Sept. 14, 1846.

[illegible] Hancock," Peace Restored, "Ibid., 23, 1846, p. 2.

23. Quincy Whig, "Nauvoo" Sept. 23, 1846, p. 2.

Springfield, Illinois, It was feared that the lawless element in and about Nauvoo would cause further trouble to the Mormon property and the new citizens who were coming in. The force remained for several weeks.

B. The Anti-Mormon Attempt to erase all Mormon Memories.

References: Sangamo Journal, "Public Meeting in Nauvoo," Nov. 12, 1846, p.2. Warsaw Signal, "Honor the Dead," Jan. 16, 1847, p.2. Ibid, "Mormon Names," Jan. 16, 1847, p. 2; Ibid, Jan. 30, 1847, p. 2. Ibid, "Honor the Dead, Feb. 6, 1847, p. 2.

1. "It is the duty of the citizens of Hancock County, to erect a monument to the memory of our friends who were murdered in the difficulties with the Mormons."[24]

2. "Now that Hancock County has succeeded in getting rid of Mormons and Mormonism,--we hope forever ! would it not be well to obliterate, as far as possible, all the effects of their reign of terror...We suggest that propriety of CHANGING ALL THE NAMES introduced among us by the Mormons. We have Nauvoo, Ramus, Yurmos, and perhaps others in this county, and several on the Iowa side."[25]

Conclusion

The treaty between the leaders of Mormon and Anti-Mormon forces in Illinois in October 1845 stipulated that the Mormons should leave the following Spring as soon as "water should run and grass grown up." However it was feared that the Mormons would not keep their pledge and remove. As a result, a series of Anti-Mormon meetings were held in the counties

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24. Warsaw Signal, "Honor the Dead," Jan.16, 1847, p. 2.
25. Ibid, Jan. 16, 1847, p. 2.

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8. The Anti-Mormon Attempt to erase all Mormon Memories.

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24. Ibid, Jan. 16, 1845, p. 2.

surrounding Hancock, as well, as, in Iowa and Missouri, for the purpose of passing resolutions in relation to the Mormons if they remained beyond the agreed time. This was followed by the Carthage convention (October 11, 1845) composed of delegates from the counties (Hancock excluded) which passed warlike resolution to forcibly expel the Mormons if they broke faith.

The main body of the church began moving from Nauvoo for the west in February, 1846, under the leadership of Brigham Young and continued for several weeks. However, all of the Mormons were unable to go, many were poor and lacked the means, while others were physically unfit. As soon as it became evident that all of the Mormons would not leave, the Anti-Mormons began to threaten them again. In September several hundred volunteers assembled in Hancock county determined to drive the remaining Mormons from the State. The remnant of the sect congregated in Nauvoo to defend themselves, and a battle ensued between the two forces of over an Hour's duration. The Quincy committee was able to effect a truce between the two hostile forces which provided a complete exodus from the State of Illinois in twenty-four hours. The following afternoon, the Anti-Mormon army marched victoriously into Nauvoo to claim the city. The expulsion of the Mormon from Illinois is perhaps the most colorful exodus in sectarian history.

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